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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-033  
Monday  
22 February 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-033

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22 February 1993

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### **OAU Approves Resolution Supporting Angolan Government**

*MB2002062493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Report by Addis Ababa correspondent Luis Fernando]

[Text] The Angolan Government scored a thundering diplomatic triumph at the OAU meeting in Addis Ababa: The OAU has approved a resolution whereby the African nations firmly support the Angolan Government's cause. Now for the most important parts of the OAU document, in which that organization takes a direct and explicit stand for the first time:

The OAU Council of Ministers held a special meeting in Addis Ababa 15-19 February. In light of the fact that the international community has recognized Angola's 29-30 September 1992 elections as free and fair; is seriously (?concerned about) the resumption of fighting on various parts of Angolan territory and the continued deterioration of the social, political, and military situation caused by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military wing and its leader; and is concerned about the fact that UNITA has not observed the principal clauses of the Angolan peace accord, the OAU Council of Ministers hereby reaffirms the imperative need for all countries to respect Angola's territorial integrity and to respect the Angolan state's borders in accordance with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The OAU Council of Ministers also:

1. Urges UNITA to accept the outcome of democratic elections;
2. Firmly condemns UNITA for withdrawing from the new Angolan Armed Forces; for forcibly occupying hamlets, communes, urban centers, and provincial capitals; and for resuming military activities throughout Angolan territory, thereby contravening the Angolan peace accords;
3. Demands that UNITA immediately cease all military operations and resume the talks it began with the government in Addis Ababa on 27 January;
4. Insists that UNITA disarm, confine, demobilize, and integrate its forces in the new army;
5. [Words indistinct] the international community as a whole to grant its full political and diplomatic support to the government that emerged from the September 1992 elections so that peace can be restored to Angola and serious food, as well as other problems, can be dealt with;
6. Calls on all African states to cease all direct or indirect military or paramilitary interference, as well as all support for the UNITA military wing, immediately;
7. Vigorously condemns the massacres of defenseless civilians and the destruction of economic infrastructure as a result of the resumption of military activities by UNITA and its mercenaries;
8. Urges the Angolan Government to remain constantly open to dialogue with the rebel UNITA movement so a peaceful and speedy political solution can be found;

9. Calls on the Gaborone-based OAU sub-committee, which was created by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee for Southern Africa, to inform the international community, in general, and directly involved countries [words indistinct], in particular, to seek the cessation of all hostilities in Angola and the resumption of the talks they began in Addis Ababa on 27 January regarding the implementation of the peace accords and the consolidation of the democratic process in the Republic of Angola.

This was the overall content of the resolution on Angola approved by the OAU Council of Ministers' 56th ordinary session.

### **OAU Head Warns of Threat to Group's Existence**

*EA2002215093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim has issued a reminder saying that unless the member states of the OAU pay their debts on time to enable the OAU to carry out its responsibility to the continent, its existence, due to its weak financial position, will be endangered.

The secretary general of the organization said this in his press statement yesterday on the major issues discussed by the 57th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers. He said the major issues discussed at length by the Council's session included the budget problem and debts, as well as the financial implications of a proposal to establish a continental peace-keeping force and to increase the responsibility of the OAU.

He went on to say that increased economic troubles in Africa, foreign debts, backwardness, as well as natural calamities and man-made crises had exposed the continent to considerable problems. The Council's session also took a strong stance aimed at eliminating the conflicts in Somalia, Angola, Liberia, Rwanda, and other member state countries, he added. Dr. Salim noted in particular that the Council had reached agreement to make more efforts concerning the on-going peace process in Rwanda in order to achieve a positive result. [passage omitted]

### **'Arrears' Continue To Grow**

*AB2102155593 Dakar PANA in English 1234 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[By Gabu Amacha—all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Feb (PANA)—The need to revamp the financial situation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was the major topic of discussion at the recent session of the Council of African foreign ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



Meeting in the Ethiopian capital, from 15 to 19 February, the ministers expressed concern at the Organization's worsening financial situation, especially the mounting contribution arrears, whose total was 70 million U.S. dollars.

Although the February session normally deals with budgetary and administrative matters of the 51-member continental body, this time the ministers also addressed themselves to the continent's prevailing disputes and conflict situations.

Various speakers said that these conflicts, particularly those in Somalia, Rwanda, Angola, Liberia and Mozambique, were seriously undermining Africa's efforts towards economic recovery and development.

The ministers noted that, since other regions of the world seem to be preoccupied with their own priorities, OAU member states must also work seriously to solve the continent's numerous disputes and conflicts.

This was the only way to ensure peace, security and stability to prevail in our region for meaningful development to take place, the ministers said.

The finances of the OAU need to be revamped to enable the continental body cope with the additional responsibilities it has been given by member states.

The OAU is now required to send election observers, participate in peace-keeping operations and to engage in the management of disputes and conflicts.

Currently the OAU has deployed observers to monitor the situation in South Africa, a military observer team in Rwanda, and officials to the on-going negotiation in Arusha, Tanzania, between the Government of Rwanda and the rebel Rwandese Patriotic Front.

In addition, it is also involved in the implementation of the peace accords between the Mozambican Government and RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] and has named a representative in the strife-torn Liberia.

However, to effectively execute these additional responsibilities according to the aspirations of African people, the Organization's financial situation must first be enhanced.

But it is the Africans themselves who have to contribute financially for these operations. This has not been the case. Although various OAU policy organs have imposed sanctions on defaulting countries, the arrears of contributions to the regular budget continue to grow.

In the last three financial years, 1989/90, 1991/92, the rate of payments to the budget were 41 per cent, 26 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

Thus, the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim was justified when he expressed worry over the future. He told the ministers that the financial situation of the

organization is quite precarious, and the trend seriously alarming". [end quote mark as received]

Out of a budget of 24.5 million dollars for the current financial year, which started on 1 June 1992, only 1.85 million dollars had been paid by eight member states as of 31 January 1993.

At that rate, it is therefore obvious that member states cannot expect the OAU to deliver the goods with an empty coffer.

This was hammered home by the Ethiopian president, Meles Zenawi, who told the Council of Ministers' opening session that talking about the OAU's lofty objectives was useless, unless this is accompanied by the readiness to ensure the existence of the organization.

Meles appealed to member states not to allow our organization to be paralyzed due to lack of the necessary financial resources", adding that the OAU is also one of the most important tests of our commitment to African unity and brotherhood among Africans."

The Ethiopian president ruled out the scapegoat of economic hardships because, he argued, none of us is behaving in like manner with respect to our financial obligations to United Nations."

There can be no plausible and acceptable explanation for this state of affairs other than lack of the necessary political will on our part," Meles told the ministers.

Instead of pointing an accusing figure at the OAU for allegedly failing to intervene here or there, it is time African leaders provided the necessary financial resources to enable it respond positively to the daily challenges facing our continent.

If this is not done, then others from outside will continue to decide what is good for the African people, the root cause of marginalisation, which has been haunting Africa in recent years.

#### **ECOWAS Official on Monetary Plans, Trade**

*AB1402122593 Dakar PANA in English 1358 GMT  
13 Feb 93*

[Text] Kaduna (Nigeria), 13 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—ECOWAS, the Economic Community of West African States, is working out a programme for a single monetary zone by year 2000, ECOWAS deputy executive secretary Kadre Desire has said.

He said, the zone would facilitate trade and payments in the 16-nation sub-regional grouping which has 11 currencies. He was making the key-note address Friday [12 February] at a seminar in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, on the community's trade liberalisation scheme.

He said that plans had reached an advanced stage for the transformation of the West African clearing house into a West African monetary agency. The clearing house has

provided an alternative mechanism for intra-regional trade and payments since 1975.

ECOWAS has adopted a trade development and promotion programme, including a trade liberalisation scheme. These, he said, were aimed at resolving the problems associated with intra-community trade.

The trade scheme, he said, sought to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade among member states. The scheme covers trade in basic raw materials and unprocessed goods such as cereals, meat, fruits and poultry, all of which are fully exempted from custom duties.

However, the Nigerian Government banned the import of fruits and poultry in 1993, the Nigerian Central Bank said in a document on foreign trade and exchange policy measures for 1993.

But Desire said that trade in industrial goods of community origin were to benefit from gradual tariff reductions over a period of six to 10 years. He said that the trade scheme would no doubt foster keen competition and lead to benefits to consumers in product quality and lower prices.

Desire said that ECOWAS would continue to work closely with the federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Manufacturers' Associations. This, he said, was because ECOWAS recognised the role that the private sector could play in the integration of the sub-region.

Since ECOWAS was competing with similar economic groupings in the world, he said, it had no alternative but to accelerate the pace of integration. The seminar was jointly organised by the Kaduna Chamber of Commerce and the ECOWAS Secretariat.

#### **FAVDO Meets in Lesotho, Elects Vice President**

*MB2002114793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0753 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] Maseru Feb 20 SAPA—The vice-president of the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations, Mr Sehoai Santho, has been elected vice-president of the Forum of African Voluntary Development Organisations (FAVDO) for southern Africa.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Saturday [20 February] Mr Santho was elected at a three-day conference held in Maseru. He replaces Miss Vangile Titi of South Africa who has been offered a new post in Canada.

The conference has attracted participants from seven member states of the Southern African Development Community, with the exception of Zambia, Angola and Tanzania. Other countries represented at the meeting were Senegal, Canada and South Africa.

FAVDO is a pan-African non-governmental organisation which is a coalition of more than 100 African NGO's [Non-Government Organizations] formed in 1987.

**Rwanda****Catholic Bishops Claim 700,000 Now Displaced***EA1902202793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Here is the reaction of Rwandan Catholic bishops at the end of an ordinary meeting during which they examined pastoral problems. They took the opportunity to exchange views to better understand the country's sociopolitical situation. They found it necessary to address the following message to all the people:

They regret that the rebels [inkotanyi] violated the cease-fire agreement while peace talks were continuing in Arusha—the exodus of more than 700,000 displaced people being the fatal consequence. The bishops expressly condemn torturing and killing peaceful people, as well as all acts provoking insecurity. They address an urgent call to the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]—rebels to be consistent, to end the hostilities [words indistinct] respect of human rights, reconciliation and democracy and the return of Rwandan refugees to their country. The Catholic bishops also address an urgent call to the RPF and the Rwandan Government to resume negotiations without further delay and to proceed with the negotiations in an atmosphere of frankness without any duplicity. They ask the RPF—rebels and the government to consult each other immediately with a view to setting up a neutral buffer force. [passage omitted]

**Foreign Minister Discusses OAU Meeting***EA2002212293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira, upon return from the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, by Jules Nizeyimana in Kigali on 20 February—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Nizeyimana] Mr. Minister, what will the OAU do if the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] does not accept negotiations?

[Ngulinzira] The OAU asked both sides to return to the negotiating table. The secretary general told me that he had met the RPF delegates in Addis Ababa and that they told him that they had accepted negotiations.

[Nizeyimana] A meeting had been planned in Dar es Salaam from 18 to 20 February. It did not take place. What is the reason?

[Ngulinzira] In Addis Ababa, I met ministers of neighboring countries, including the Tanzanian foreign minister. He told me that the planned meeting would take place very soon. It must be well prepared so as to reach agreements which will make the negotiations easier. The OAU secretary general expressed the wish that his organization be present. So we concluded that the best way was to wait until the end of the OAU Council of

Ministers meeting. The Tanzanian foreign minister said that the meeting may take place next week. He will inform us about the dates as he must reach an agreement with the Rwandan Government and the RPF. Therefore, the meeting will take place next week.

**RPF Reportedly Continues Killing Civilians, Shelling***EA1902162693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] According to sources close to the Armed Forces staff, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] today continued shelling all fronts in the Ruhengeri, Kirambo, Byumba, and Mutara operational sectors. According to the same sources, the purpose of this RPF shelling is to allow the rebels [inkotanyi] to infiltrate. Meanwhile, the RPF fighters are also continuing to massacre innocent civilians, putting them together in groups of 10 before killing them with machine guns and grenades.

**RPF Official Denies 'Abuses'***LD2002120893 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] In Rwanda, mass killings of the civilian population are reported to have taken place in zones under the control of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] guerrillas. The information was given by human rights associations and by the French Foreign Ministry in Paris. The Rwandan Army also has accused the guerrillas of having killed 500 people. The rebels deny this categorically. Zac Biozagara, an RPF official, was interviewed by Pascal Gauthier:

[Begin recording] [Biozagara] There have been no abuses because this is not part of the strategy of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

[Gauthier] Were there any local officials close to the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MNRD] who could have been subject to reprisals?

[Biozagara] If we had to attack members of the MNRD, I think we would have exterminated nearly all the population of the north because 80 percent of this province is occupied by members of the MNRD. What I cannot deny is that there were armed militias of the MNRD and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] which were reported to have taken part in fighting and were killed on the battlefield. There is a disinformation campaign, linked with France, and we think that at the end of the day [words indistinct] truth. People are embarrassed because the report of the international investigation commission will be published within two or three days.

[Gauthier] These charges have been made by human rights organizations. Do you think they are biased?



[Biozagara] I would not say they are biased; I would simply say that they did not investigate enough and that the Patriotic Front is ready to receive an independent investigating commission. [end recording]

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry stresses that the fighting is continuing in Rwanda and that the rebel movement, the RPF, is continuing its advance toward Kigali, the country's capital. France, I remind you, has a 300-man contingent in that country.

### Zaire

#### Mobutu in France 20 Feb; HCR on Settling Crisis

AB2/02113593 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] Paris, Feb 20 (AFP)—Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has arrived in France on a surprise visit, the French foreign ministry announced on Saturday [20 February].

Mobutu was on a "short private stay" and staying at a residence he owns on the French Riviera, the ministry said. Mobutu is under pressure from Zaire's main western debtor countries—the United States, France and Belgium—to hand power to his rival, interim Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi in order to install a multi-party democracy and revive the country's bankrupt economy. The three western countries are considering seizing Mobutu's assets to force him to hand over power to a transitional government, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on Friday. State Department spokesman Joseph Snyder on Friday said the United States wanted Mobutu to yield to the transitional government and to refrain from interfering in political and economic reform.

THE TIMES said a State Department report had determined that the seizure of planes, yachts and homes belonging to Mobutu, head of state since 1965, "would send a strong message to him without affecting the Zairian economy." The report, obtained in London by THE TIMES, also considered other anti-Mobutu options such as the expulsion of Zaire from the International Monetary Fund and a refusal to issue visas to Zairians with close ties to the president.

Mobutu is locked in a bitter struggle with Tshisekedi, whom he has twice tried to sack. Mobutu earlier this month called on the country's interim parliament, the High Council of the Republic, to select a new prime minister. But the council refused, saying the president had no power to dismiss Tshisekedi. Zaire was shaken in early February by several days of shooting and looting by army troops, angry over having been paid in worthless currency, that left 300 people dead.

Mobutu's trip to the French Riviera follows that a few weeks ago by his wife, who returned to Zaire accompanied by a cargo plane loaded with 10 tonnes of goods, informed sources said.

Zaire's interim parliament, the High Council of the Republic (HCR), is to urge President Mobutu Sese Seko to settle his differences with Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi. The parliament, which on Friday [19 February] continued to try and find a solution to the political crisis which is plaguing the country, will ask Mobutu to work in 'cohabitation' with Tshisekedi. It is calling for a meeting next Tuesday or Wednesday, bringing together Mobutu, Tshisekedi, 15 HCR representatives and a political representative from each of Zaire's regions, to try and work out how such a 'cohabitation' could be achieved. No official statement was released at the end of an earlier HCR session on Thursday, although one source close to the parliament said there was growing support for replacing Tshisekedi. No decision was taken, however, and intense negotiation between the various currents within the HCR continued. HCR chairman, Monsignor Laurent Mosengwo, on Friday appealed to the Zairian people to be 'calm' and 'patient.'

[Paris AFP in English at 1301 GMT on 20 February adds the following: "Officials at the Zairian Embassy here later said the president had travelled to France for health reasons and was expected to return to Zaire on Monday or Tuesday. Mobutu has for years suffered from "periodic dental problems and has been treated by a French specialist," the officials said. The president owns a residence on the Cote d'Azur in southern France."]

#### High Council Renews Support for Tshisekedi

LD2002125193 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1130 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] Officially fired by the republic's president, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi yesterday received once again the support of the parliament of the transition period, the High Council of the Republic. It was, in fact, one of the four scenarios presented to the High Council of the Republic by its president, Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya. Laurent Monsengwo thus drew the conclusions of the debate of yesterday and the day before yesterday, and came out in favor of another attempt at cohabitation between the head of state and the prime minister. He proposed the holding of a meeting between the Republic president and the various political parties. The head of state, it is said, absolutely is not opposed to this meeting to be attended by two delegates from each platform represented at the National Conference (taking into account) provincial or regional representation. This meeting could take place next Tuesday.

**Ethiopia****Campaign for Eritrean Referendum Begins 17 Feb***EA1802122593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 18 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Dr. Amare Tekle, commissioner of the Eritrean Referendum Commission, in accordance with the power entrusted to him by the referendum decrees, noted on 17 February that, in order to carry out a free and fair referendum, the supporters and opponents of Eritrean independence will be able to carry out official campaigning as of 17 February, until two days before voting day [ slated for 23 April]. [passage omitted]

**EAU To Have Observer Status***EA2002214293 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] The 57th EAU Council of Ministers meeting, which was held in Addis Ababa, unanimously voted for the EAU to participate in the Eritrean referendum as an observer. [passage omitted]

**Kenya****Moi Blames 'Sadists' for Political Clashes***EA2002211293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today criticized some sadists in the country who were inciting political clashes so as to capitalize on the same for material gains.

President Moi said it was unfortunate that some people took pleasure at the suffering of other people. The president pointed out that there were some organizations in the country who were cashing in on the plight of class victims to solicit funds for their own use. He said that the clashes in some parts of the Rift Valley were caused by inciters from outside the province and told the police to act firmly on such people. President Moi observed that the different ethnic groups in clash areas had lived harmoniously for a long time and wondered why all of a sudden there should be animosity among them.

President Moi was speaking at Afraha Stadium in Nakuru town when he addressed a mammoth rally.

President Moi recalled that during the campaign period some people smeared children with animal blood in Njambiini and claimed that Kalenjins were killing children so as to create friction between Kalenjins and Kikuyus. President Moi further said that the inciting of Kalenjins and the Kikuyus to fight in some parts of the Rift Valley was aimed at discrediting his presidency since he comes from the area. President Moi disclosed that Professor Wangari Maathai was one of those inciting wananchi [citizens] as she had distributed inflammatory leaflets in Eldoret. He added that even her Green Belt Movement is

just a cover up to her clandestine activities. The president also told religious leaders to contribute towards peace in clash torn areas by preaching to the people to live in harmony instead of merely calling on the government to stop the clashes.

He said that even squatters had moved to church compounds claiming that their houses were burnt, yet this was not the case. President Moi said that police officers who will be found to be taking sides in the clashes will be dismissed forthwith. He further told police officers to act firmly to stop acts of lawlessness adding that the wananchi should also assist the authorities by reporting troublemakers. President Moi once again asked wananchi not to take the law into their hands even when provoked and instead inform the authorities.

The president told opposition parties who cherished peace to forget their political leanings and work together with Kenya African National Union in promoting peace and cementing unity among the people. He said it has always been his ambition to see that all Kenyans, irrespective of tribes, became united, adding that he would never engage in activities that were unbecoming of a leader.

President Moi said that despite insults and other attacks leveled at him by certain people, as a Christian he would never take revenge. He said that since the elections were over, wananchi should now be guided in more constructive activities of building the nation instead of engaging in politics of division. President Moi reiterated that he will continue to serve Kenyans with dedication and called on wananchi to remain united and uphold patriotic ideals. [passage omitted]

**Iranian Industry Minister Arrives 19 Feb***EA2002073093 Nairobi KNA in English 1615 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Feb (KNA)—The minister for commerce and industry, Mr. M'Mukindia, said today that Kenya's trade relations with Iran spring from long traditions and called on businessmen from both countries to explore all avenues towards enhancing trade between the two countries. Welcoming the Iranian minister for industry, Mr. Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport today, Mr. M'Mukindia expressed the hope that the Iranian exhibition being opened today will give an opportunity for Kenyan businessmen to venture into business contacts with Iranian businessmen. Mr. Ne'matzadeh, who arrived in Nairobi from Zambia, said he was looking forward to starting joint ventures with Kenya, as well as establishing contacts between Kenyan and Iranian companies. He said his government has decided that there was need to establish trade links with African countries. The minister wished the Kenya African National Union government good luck following its success in the recent multiparty elections. The Iranian minister is expected to attend the

official opening of the Iranian exhibition at the K.I.C.C. [Kenyatta International Conference Center] this evening.

#### **Discusses Ties With Moi**

*LD2102014893 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT  
20 Feb 93*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 20, IRNA—Minister of Industries Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Friday [19 February] hailed establishment of Tehran-Nairobi joint economic commission as "suitable leverage" for promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Ne'matzadeh said at the meeting that Iran is ready to expand bilateral cooperation in various fields including commerce, industry and tourism.

He said that he paid a visit to Kenya to inaugurate the Islamic Republic's exclusive trade fair in Nairobi and meet with Kenyan officials to discuss further improvement of bilateral ties.

Moi in return termed as a "fundamental and fruitful step" the setting up in Nairobi of the Iranian fair which he said will make Kenyan traders better informed with the Iranian products.

The Iranian official who earlier visited Lusaka to take part in the Iran-Zambia joint eco-technical and cultural cooperation session arrived in Kenya on Friday.

#### **Provincial Commissioner Lifts Curfew in Mandera**

*EA2002210593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] A curfew imposed on Mandera town six months ago following the deterioration of the security situation in the border town has been lifted.

The lifting was announced by the Northeastern provincial commissioner, Mr. Amos Bore, who said the security situation in the town had improved and it was necessary for wananchi [citizens] to go about their daily activities undeterred, especially now that the month of Ramadan was nearing. He emphasized though the curfew has been lifted, security personnel will remain on alert to curb any act of lawlessness. [passage omitted]

#### **Government Releases 1993-94 Agricultural Price Review**

*EA2002082593 Nairobi KNA in English 1827 GMT  
19 Feb 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Feb (KNA)—The government has released the 1993/94 agricultural price review in which it has decontrolled both the consumer and producer prices of seed wheat and seed maize with immediate effect.

The government also increased the price of sugar cane by 31 percent from [Kenyan shillings, kshs] 630 to kshs 826

per tonne, while the ex-factory price of sugar goes up by 27 percent from kshs 13,000 to kshs 16,521 effective tomorrow, 20 February 1993.

The announcement was made this evening by the minister for agriculture, livestock development and marketing, Mr. Simeon Nyachae, at the ministry headquarters.

The minister announced the increase of producer price for basmati rice paddy from kshs 6.50 per kg to kshs 7.40, while the sindano variety rises from kshs 4.50 per kg to 5.20 per kg.

He said the producer price for cashew nuts has been increased from kshs 11.00 to kshs 19.00 per kg of nuts with effect from 1 July 1993.

Mr. Nyachae said that for 1993 planted maize, the producer price will be maintained at kshs 600 per 90 kg bag (naked) and the minimum price, while that of into depot wheat will also be maintained at the floor price of kshs 660 per 90 kg bag (naked).

He said the marketing of wheat has been liberalised so that farmers can sell their wheat to millers at negotiated prices. "It is expected that farmers will now choose whichever buyer is more remunerative to them, taking into account the price and promptness of payment," the minister said. The minister, however, pointed out that the National Cereals and Produce Board would purchase adequate reserve stocks of maize and wheat at prices not below the said floor prices before farmers were allowed to negotiate for prices in the open market.

He said the government has reactivated district agricultural committees and sub-committees in the divisions to advise the farmers on the new development, while the Kenya National Farmers Union would also provide the necessary information.

He said that with effect from 1 May 1993, minimum prices for seed cotton will be kshs 16 per kg of ar and kshs seven per kg of br.

The permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr. Abdullahi Sharawe, and the director of agriculture, Mr. James Mbandi, were present during the announcement.

#### **Somalia**

#### **Ali Mahdi, Ambassador Oakley on Operation Restore Hope**

*EA2102165793 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, today hosted a luncheon at the Indian Ocean Beach Club for Ambassador Robert Oakley, the American special envoy to Somalia.

At the luncheon, which was attended by members of the Council of Ministers of the interim government and the



United Somali Congress Central Committee, the two men discussed matters pertaining to bilateral and working relations between the two countries and their peoples, particularly stepping up Operation Restore Hope activities being carried out by American-led multinational troops in Somalia.

Speaking at the occasion Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the president of the Somali people, said that Ambassador Oakley's presence at the luncheon was a great honor for the Somali people, as he had played a large role in the humanitarian activities during his stay in the country.

For his part, Ambassador Oakley said he was happy with the massive UN work in Somalia, particularly UN Operation Somalia-2, which was expected to affect the whole country soon. Robert Oakley promised that both during and after his stay in the country he would get actively involved in activities aimed at rebuilding the country.

### **Faction Asks UN Force To Extend Control to Northeast**

*AB2102133693 Paris AFP in French 1943 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Rome, 19 Feb (AFP)—The Somali Salvation Democratic Front, SSDF, one of the factions in Somalia, today asked the UN multinational force to extend its control to the regions in the northeast of the country to protect its followers from attacks by the forces of General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

In a news conference in Rome, Yusuf Mohamed Ismail, the movement's spokesman, said that the SSDF, which recruits people from the north, is afraid that a sectorial action by the multinational force in the Mogadishu region might drive "the irregular bands" north.

Mr. Ismail also explained that the SSDF had begun making contact with some groups from Somaliland (northwest of Somalia) that are hostile to the self-proclaimed independence of the territory, which was announced in May 1991.

### De Klerk Announces Cabinet Changes

MB2102060893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043  
GMT 20 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by President F.W. de Klerk and the South African Communication Service 20 Feb]

[Text] In the light of changing needs and circumstances I have found it necessary to effect certain changes to a number of ministerial portfolios. Four of the present members of the Cabinet and one minister of the Ministers' Council, House of Representatives, have in the course of the past weeks also indicated to me that they wish to retire, further necessitating changes in the composition of the Cabinet and the Ministers' Council. Their decision to retire is selflessly motivated by the recognition that we are now entering a new and election-orientated phase in the political process. By retiring at this stage, the ministers are offering the opportunity to younger men and women to prepare themselves for a future role. Simultaneously they will, within their various provinces, play a more important role in the organisation of the National Party.

An announcement concerning the retirement of Gen Magnus Malan was already made at the beginning of the present session of Parliament. He will be leaving the Cabinet at the end of this month.

The other ministers who are to retire are the minister of defence and of public works, Mr Gene Louw; the minister of regional and land affairs, Mr Jacob de Villiers; the minister of home affairs and of environment affairs, Adv Louis Pienaar; and the minister of health services and welfare in the House of Representatives, the Rev Andrew Julius. They will all be retiring from their executive positions at the end of March but will stay on as National Party members of Parliament with the exception of Mr Jacob de Villiers who will also resign as member of Parliament. He will, however, continue to render valuable service to the National Party as an ordinary member of the party.

Another minister, Dr Org Marais, indicated his willingness to vacate his executive post as this stage in support of the process of reform. He will concentrate fully on the National Party organisation of the Pretoria region of which he is chairman. Dr Marais will also stay on as National Party member of Parliament.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the valuable services which they have rendered and to thank them for the unstinting support which I and their colleagues in the Cabinet and Ministers' Councils have received from them at all times.

Except where indicated otherwise, the following will prevail as from 1 April 1993:

Retaining his present portfolio of justice, Minister Kobie Coetsee also becomes minister of defence. At the same time, the state president again assumes the responsibility for National Intelligence while some functions, presently

resorting under the minister of justice, are being transferred to respectively the ministers of law and order and of home affairs.

Minister Coetsee will assist the state president in the day-to-day management of the National Intelligence Service.

In view of the functional relationship between the management of water resources and the protection of the environment, the present portfolio of water affairs and forestry will be linked to the portfolio of environment affairs. Mr Japie van Wyk, presently deputy minister of finance and of water affairs and forestry, has consequently been appointed to the Cabinet as minister of environment affairs and of water affairs. From 1 to 31 March, however, he will only be in charge of the present portfolio of water affairs and forestry.

Minister Sam de Beer will, in addition to his present portfolios of education and training and for national housing, be charged with ministerial responsibility for the office of the Commission for Administration. It is my intention, however, to restructure the Ministry for National Housing as from 1 June 1993. The government attaches great importance to urbanisation and the provision of housing and the ministerial role in this field will be redefined. I have instructed the Commission for Administration to furnish me with its recommendations in this regard as a matter of urgency. As from 1 June 1993 a new minister will be appointed and charged with the portfolio for national housing and of public works.

I have already invited an expert from the private sector to accept this appointment and his name will be announced in due course. In the mean time, Minister George Bartlett will act as minister of public works.

Dr Rina Venter, minister for national health, will be assuming a more active ministerial role for the overall co-ordination of welfare services. Her designation will consequently change to that of minister for national health and welfare.

The new minister for regional and land affairs will be Mr Andre Fourie. Mr Danie Schutte has been appointed minister of home affairs. Both are now deputy ministers.

As already announced, a transitional administration will be introduced for the co-ordination of education and the further development and rationalisation of the education system. This will take effect on 1 April 1993. The portfolio of the minister of national education, Mr Piet Marais, will be expanded to include responsibility for the transitional administration. He will be designated minister of national education and of education co-ordination.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives, Mr Jac Rabie, will become a member of the Cabinet and has been appointed minister for population development. Dr Bhadra Ranchod, recently appointed chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates, will also join the Cabinet and will take charge of the tourism portfolio. Minister Abe

Williams will be getting a new portfolio in the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives, but will also join the Cabinet as minister of sport. These three disciplines are of the greatest importance to the economy on the one hand and national reconciliation on the other.

The rest of the Cabinet will remain as at present. The minister of correctional services, Mr A. J. Vlok, will, in addition to his Cabinet appointment, become chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly as from 1 March 1993.

Mr Glen Carelse, deputy minister of national housing, will relinquish this portfolio and become deputy minister of welfare. Dr Boy Geldenhuys retains all his present responsibilities as deputy minister, but will also assume responsibility as deputy minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly. Mr Yakoob Makda, recently appointed deputy minister in the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates, has in addition been appointed deputy minister of local government (general affairs). Mrs Sheila Camerer, MP, is to be appointed deputy minister of justice.

Following the envisaged transfer of certain own affairs functions to general affairs as announced at the opening of Parliament, the three Ministers' Councils have been reconstituted as follows with effect from 1 April 1993:

**Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly**  
Chairman and Minister of the Budget and of Housing and Works, Mr A.J. Vlok.  
Minister of Welfare, Dr E.H. Venter.  
Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P.G. Marais.  
Deputy Minister of Welfare and of Education and Culture, Dr B.L. Geldenhuys.

**Minister's Council of the House of Delegates**  
Chairman and Minister of the Budget, Dr B.G. Ranchod.  
Minister of Housing and Welfare, Mr S.V. Naicker.  
Minister of Education and Culture, Mrs D. Govender.  
Deputy Minister of Housing and Welfare, Mr Y.M. Makda.

**Minister's Council of the House of Representatives**  
Chairman, Mr J.A. Rabie.  
Minister of Welfare, Mr A. Williams.  
Minister of the Budget and of Housing, Mr G.N. Morkel.  
Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P.W. Saaiman.  
Deputy Minister of Housing, Mr C.B. Herandien.

The position of ministerial representatives as well as members of executive committees of the provinces is being reviewed and an announcement in this connection will be made at a later stage.

Mr Olaus van Zyl, MEC [member of the Executive Committee], in the Transvaal, who was to have vacated his position at the end of this month, will remain in office until the end of March. The vacancy to be created will be filled at a later stage.

It will be noted that through these changes, I have substantially reduced the total number of ministers and deputy ministers. From 1 April 1993 there will be seven ministers and deputy ministers, less for general and own affairs than at the beginning of this parliamentary session.

I gave careful consideration to the possibility of inviting members from outside the electorate of parliament as it is. However, after wide consultation, also with black opinion makers, I came to the conclusion that any such appointments would probably be counter-productive at the present delicate stage of negotiations.

I look forward to the day when South Africa will have a fully representative government.

(List of Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers as of 1 April 1993 follows)

Cabinet ministers as on 1 April 1993	
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr R.F. Botha, DMS [Decoration for Meritorious Service]
Minister for Public Enterprises	Dr D.J. de Villiers, OMSG [Order of Merit]
Minister of Justice and of Defence	Mr H.J. Coetsee, OMSG SPE
Minister of State Expenditure	Mr A.A. Venter
Minister for Population Development	Mr J.A. Rabie
Minister of Correctional Services	Mr A.J. Vlok
Minister of Education and Training and for National Housing	Mr S.J. de Beer
Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and of Public Works	Mr G.S. Bartlett
Minister of Agriculture	Dr A.I. van Niekerk
Minister for National Health and Welfare	Dr E.H. Venter
Minister of Law and Order	Mr H.J. Kriel
Minister of Transport and of Post and Telecommunications	Dr P.J. Welgemoed
Minister of Constitutional Development and of Communication	Mr R.P. Meyer
Minister of Manpower	Mr L. Wessels
Minister of National Education and of Education Coordination	Mr P.G. Marais
Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry	Mr D.L. Keys
Minister for Sport	Mr A. Williams
Minister for Local Government	Dr J.T. Delpoit
Minister of Tourism	Dr B.G. Ranchod
Minister of Environment Affairs and for Water Affairs	Mr J.A. van Wyk
Minister of Regional and Land Affairs	Mr A. Fourie
Minister of Home Affairs	Mr D.P.A. Schutte



**Deputy ministers (general affairs) as on 1 April 1993**

Deputy Minister of Defence and of Environment Affairs	Mr W.N. Breytenbach
Deputy Minister of Finance	Dr T.G. Alant
Deputy Minister for Land Affairs	Mr J.H.L. Scheepers
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	Mr A.T. Meyer
Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry	Mr D. de v. Graaff
Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and of Communication	Mr S.J. Schoeman
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr R.S. Schoeman
Deputy Minister for Welfare	Mr G.M.E. Carelse
Deputy Minister of Law and Order	Adm B.G. Myburgh
Deputy Minister for National Health	Dr B.L. Geldenhuys
Deputy Minister for Local Government	Mr Y.M. Makda
Deputy Minister of Justice	Mrs S.M. Camerer

**Parties React to Cabinet Reshuffle**

**ANC Issues Statement**

MB2102063493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0040  
GMT 21 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity 20 Feb]

[Text] The bringing in of discredited and discarded tri-cameral figures to the National Party Cabinet is, on the eve of the establishment of the transitional executive council, an empty gesture to "reconciliation". The fact that they begin duties on 1 April, April Fool's Day, speaks of itself.

Such co-option is not non-racialism and the world should not be deceived that it is.

Reconciliation means all the people of South Africa electing a government of their choice, drawn from all the people of this country. It does not mean de Klerk playing tokenist population games. That Mr Abe Williams is now minister of sport, when he was the very person leading boycott-breaking rugby teams to New Zealand, does a disservice to the role the sports bodies are playing to bring about real reconciliation.

The urgent need is for South Africa to establish a transitional executive council and all that goes with it, so that free and fair elections can be held this year.

**CP Spokesman Comments**

MB2102173393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648  
GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—President F W de Klerk's new cabinet could only be seen as a ploy to influence various groups in South Africa in the event of an upcoming election, the Conservative Party [CP] said on Sunday [21 February].

The appointment of two so-called coloureds, an Indian, and a woman to the Cabinet "is a transparent effort to canvas electoral support, because it is clear the appointments were not made on merit", the CP's head of information, Dr. Pieter Mulder, said in reaction. He said the CP believed there were many more qualified National Party [NP] members of parliament "who must be bitterly disappointed that they were overlooked, and these new appointments can only exacerbate the already tense situation within the NP".

"The state president's new cabinet can only be seen as a ploy to influence various groups in South Africa in the event of a forthcoming election. The NP cannot be all things to all men, and are naive to believe they can accommodate all of South Africa's disparate political aspirations. (Saturday's) appointments will not in any event help the NP to garner votes in any forthcoming election fight with the African National Congress," according to Dr. Mulder.

He claimed the NP had not learnt from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's [DTA] failure to satisfactorily represent differing ethnic groups in Namibia.... "Ovambo power eventually won the day and the DTA is today powerless to influence Namibia's future. The NP is on the same path."

**Labor Party Reacts**

MB2102193893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1841  
GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 21 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] viewed President F W de Klerk's cabinet reshuffle with "amusement" and believed the move would result in greater success at the polls for the country's "democratic forces".

LP spokesman Mr. Peter Hendrickse MP said on Sunday [21 February] if the reshuffle was the best Mr. de Klerk could do, success at the polls became "more certain for the democratic forces".

Mr. de Klerk had been "unable to attract any black person to his cabinet, and his appointment of brown and Indo-Nats [National Party members] to non-sensitive portfolios that are not affected by the current negotiations is mere tokenism".

"(Mr) Abe Williams is and will remain unacceptable to both sports organisations and sports people," Mr. Hendrickse claimed.

He added Mr. de Klerk's appointment of (Mr.) Kobie Coetsee as the country's new minister of defence had to be seen as a "sop to the conservative element in his own party", as well as the acceptance of the inability of the integration of the SA Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; African National Congress military wing].

Mr. Hendrickse predicted Mr. Coetsee's appointment would "backfire" because the minister "does not enjoy any rapport" with his counterparts in the negotiations process.

#### **ANC Solidarity Conference Issues Declaration**

*MB2102140793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—An international anti-apartheid conference attended by more than 500 people ended on Sunday afternoon with a declaration saying the major priority must be "to mobilise the international community to ensure genuinely free and fair elections."

"The conference agreed that the major priority must be to mobilise the international community to ensure that the electoral process is genuinely free and fair and that the maximum possible material and financial resources are provided to the ANC in order to help secure a decisive majority in the constituent assembly committed to a new democratic future for South Africa," said the declaration.

The declaration, which was adopted unanimously, was issued at the close of the three-day conference under the auspices of the ANC at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] just outside Johannesburg.

The declaration continued that the conference "recognised the paramount need to maintain international pressure including sanctions in order to secure speedy agreement on the transitional process".

On Saturday the ANC released a National Executive Committee [NEC] resolution which gave an outline of its new stance on sanctions.

That resolution said sanctions affecting diplomatic relations, gold coins, trade and trade credits, new investments, loans and other financial links should be lifted only on the announcement of an agreed date for elections, the establishment of a transitional executive council, an independent electoral commission, an independent media commission as well as the enactment of a transition to democracy act.

Delegates to the conference expressed their full support for the NEC's resolution. However, they expressed grave concern and anxiety at the continuing violence which has seen more than 15,000 people die since 1984. "The violence has caused enormous loss of life and suffering as

well as caused a major threat to the democratic process." Delegates were especially alarmed at the alleged continuing complicity of state structures in this "destabilisation campaign". The conference recognised the urgent need for more effective action to end this violence," the declaration said.

Turning to a post-apartheid society, the declaration said delegates had carefully addressed the need to prepare for a major programme of restructuring, reconstruction and development. "All participants pledged to work together through new forms of solidarity to make this a reality."

The declaration ended with a pledge by international participants to strengthen their bonds with the ANC and "the people of South Africa in the common goal to end apartheid and bring peace, democracy and development to South Africa". They also adopted a draft programme of action centred on the declaration.

The delegates were due to hold a prayer meeting for peace at Regina Mundi church in Soweto.

#### **Mandela Address to Solidarity Conference**

*MB2002104893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by African National Congress [ANC] Department of Information and Publicity: "Speech by Nelson Mandela at the ANC International Solidarity Conference 20 February, 1993"]

[Text] Dear friends and colleagues.

Allow me to apologise for not being with you yesterday. However, it was fitting that our national chairperson, Oliver Tambo spoke in my place. He is the one who spearheaded international mobilisation for all those years, and to whom all South Africa is deeply indebted for making it possible for us to reach this stage in our struggle.

There are certain moments that capture the essence of life itself. Today is such a moment for me. For you are the friends from five continents who kept hope alive. You took the plight of our people, our hopes, our dreams and our struggle, to your hearts and made it your own. You have forged bonds of friendships that are unbreakable. You refused to let the world ignore the tragedy wreaked by apartheid.

And today you are here with us, many of you for the first time. While you are here you will see what I saw coming out of prison after 27 years:

- that our people are still the hewers of wood and the drawers of water;
- that our people know only hunger, disease, poverty and violence;
- that in the decades of apartheid rule, we were reduced to beggars in our own land.

You are here to help us transform all this, to help us move from anti-apartheid to democracy. We are on the eve of great changes, that place enormous responsibilities on all our shoulders.

These are complicated and difficult times, for which there are no pat answers. Before we have even attained our freedom we are experiencing an incipient counter-revolution. After so much sacrifice by so many, we have the obligation to prevent disintegration into a Yugoslavia.

And one of the ways to do this is to hold free and fair elections, where every South African will vote, for the first time, for a government of their choice.

We know that you will march this last mile with us, will work with us to win a resounding victory in these elections. We know you will help us reconstruct South Africa in the vision of the freedom charter, as a country that belongs to all its people, black and white.

We know you will go back to your countries and begin work on the enormous tasks that lie ahead. Together we cannot fail.

My doctors have given me a clean bill of health. In order to prepare for the strenuous tasks that lie ahead, I will now begin my two weeks of complete rest. Your love sustained me throughout my prison years. Your concern for my well-being now overwhelms me. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

#### ANC Press Statement on Mandela's Health

MB2002094793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836  
GMT 20 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity on 20 February]

[Text] On Saturday, 13 February, Mr Mandela attend the Pakistan/West Indies cricket match, where he was exposed to weather that caused flu-like symptoms. This exacerbated the state of exhaustion that Mr Mandela was already experiencing.

Mr Mandela spent three days in the Park Lane Clinic for observation and tests. While there, he received antibiotic treatment, which cleared the problem. His doctors have given him a clean bill of health. Nevertheless, the two weeks of complete rest is essential to enable him to recover from the exhaustion.

Mr Mandela will spend the two weeks privately with friends.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1010 GMT on 20 February carries the following statement from the clinic at which Mandela was treated: "The Parklane Clinic and attending doctors confirm that Mr Nelson Mandela was admitted...on February 17 and discharged on February 20. He was suffering from a respiratory infection

requiring antibiotics and physiotherapy. He has responded extremely well to therapy and has been discharged. His overall physical condition is excellent but he has been requested to rest for a two week period because of the effects of his flu and his strenuous programme."]

#### ANC Resolution on Conditions for Ending Sanctions

MB2002134493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230  
GMT 20 Feb 93

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity]

[Text] The National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC. Meeting in Johannesburg from 16-18 February 1993:

Having reviewed the process leading to the democratic election of a constituent assembly and the formation of an interim government of national unity;

Confirming its resolve to ensure the earliest possible establishment of a transitional executive council, its sub-structures, the independent electoral and media commissions and the enactment of a transition to democracy act;

Convinced that this is essential to enable free and fair elections to take place;

Reaffirming that international sanctions against apartheid have played a critical role in the struggle for a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa;

Recalling the resolution on sanctions adopted by the national conference of the ANC in July 1991 for a phased approach to sanctions;

Further recalling the decision of the tripartite alliance seminar on sanctions of October 4 1991, which made recommendations about sanctions affecting diplomatic relations, gold coins, trade and trade credits, new investment, loans and other financial matters;

Recommends to all the democratic movements of our country and all our allies internationally that:

On the announcement of an agreed date for elections, and on the establishment of the transitional executive council and the independent electoral and media commissions, as well as the enactment of the transition to democracy act, the sanctions affecting the following areas should be lifted:

Diplomatic relations, gold coins, trade and trade credits, new investment, loans and other financial links;

Further recommends that notwithstanding this decision, no representatives of the white minority regime should



be granted accreditation by any international organisation, this being a matter which can only be resolved once the interim government of national unity is established;

Also brings to the attention of the international community that once they are established, the multi-party transitional executive council structures will be the appropriate governmental institutions with which to enter into any official agreements;

Calls on the international community to ensure strict observance of the arms and oil embargoes until a democratic government has been installed;

Reaffirms its commitment to do everything in its power to address the burning questions of poverty, unemployment, racial inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income and the social imbalances that are a result of the system of apartheid;

Calls on the investor community, domestic and international, to seek active ways of involving those who were marginalised by apartheid in the projects of investment that they embark upon;

Calls on the investor community, especially the domestic investors, to respond to the positive climate that will be produced by the lifting of these sanctions by initiating an investment programme that will create new jobs and enable the country to address the various and urgent socio-economic needs of our people.

#### **ANC Wants Multiparty Control of Armed Forces**

*MB2002093393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] wants the armed forces to be controlled by a multiparty structure in the pre-election period. ANC International Affairs Director Thabo Mbeki told a gathering of businessmen in Johannesburg last night that although both a strong ANC and National Party were needed to avoid conflict in the run-up to elections, no single group should control the armed forces. Mr. Mbeki also called for a joint program between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to reduce conflict between supporters of the two groups.

[Begin Mbeki recording] And we believe that we (really can) agree with the IFP on a detailed, comprehensive, and implementable program to ensure that we really do address this issue of the conflict between members of the IFP and members of the ANC. [end recording]

#### **Progress Reported as IFP-Government Meeting Ends**

*MB2002072793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] An IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] spokesman, Mr. Walther Felgate, said at the end of the three-day meeting with the government at Richard's Bay, that progress had

been made and that communication channels had been created for continued dialogue.

Referring to IFP allegations of connivance between the government and the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Felgate said that the IFP had been given the assurance that the position put to it was identical to that put to the ANC. However, the party had voiced its opposition to a government of national unity for a period of five years and had proposed a shorter period.

#### **PAC, Azapo Prepared To Attend Multiparty Conference**

*MB2002073693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] have indicated that they are prepared to attend the multiparty planning conference to be held on the 5 and 6 of next month. The PAC secretary for political affairs, Mr. Jaki Seroke, said this in response to the announcement after yesterday's talks between the government and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] that a date had been set for the conference in consultation with the ANC [African National Congress]. Mr. Jaki Seroke said the PAC would attend the conference but that it first wished to meet the government to resolve differences.

#### **ANC Spokesman Discusses MK's Future Role**

*MB1902152793 Johannesburg AFRICA SOUTH & EAST in English Mar 93 pp 17, 18*

[Interview with Calvin Khan, African National Congress military wing spokesman, first two paragraphs newspaper introduction; place and date not given]

[Text] The most serious remaining difference on the road to interim government in South Africa is over the integration of the security forces. The ANC [African National Congress] wants its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]—called MK—to be merged with the South African Defence Force under a new, integrated command structure. The government has insisted that Umkhonto must first be disbanded and its members apply individually to join the SADF.

And while talks continue, so does destabilisation. MK commander Joe Modise talked in January to SADF generals and to top SA Police officers, while the subject of military integration was very much on the agenda at the boseraad—the "bush councils" between government and ANC. Meanwhile the Eastern Cape killings attributed to the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] armed force APLA [Azanian Peoples Liberation Army] were seized on by some white generals, politicians and media, making APLA a kind of stalking horse to link MK with black terrorism. ASE [AFRICA SOUTH AND EAST] talked to Calvin Khan, an Umkhonto spokesman, about MK's present problems and future role.

[Khan] The key element in the debate is how the defence force is going to contribute to the establishment of democracy in this country. In a sense the greatest danger comes from the security forces. So as MK we are extremely committed to ensuring that all armed formations are under proper control during the transition period, and that the integration is conducted in such a way that you end up with a truly national defence force.

It's not easy for two former enemies who have fought each other physically, the SADF on one side and MK on the other, to realise it's in their interest, as soldiers, to discuss constructively what the country is going to look like.

A major obstacle is the intransigence of the government, and elements within the SADF, who refuse to consider even the possibility of discussing either the integration process or the control of security forces. Of course they're afraid of losing their hegemony. And they are not convinced that they won't use force against us at some point in the future.

There is a very strong feeling among senior SADF officers, and sections within the government, that in a future defence force the core will be the SADF, with all other armed forces—if they are ready—being absorbed into it. I think they will rely more and more on winning over certain elements of the bantustan armies, and that is where their power is.

Of course it's a notion we reject totally. This is not to say we haven't had informal discussions with the SADF—we have—making proposals on how the security forces should be controlled, how we see the process of integration unfolding. And at some levels there is a lot of consensus as to what a future defence force would look like in terms of levels, accountability, the principles which would govern it...We've agreed it will be much smaller. It will be highly professional, it will be non-political—partisan only to a future democratic constitution. It will be accountable to the people—there will be transparency, there will be oversight mechanisms, an enforceable code of conduct, so the armed forces do not breach their mandate to defend the constitution.

We have politically conscious human beings who value the ideals of democracy and freedom, and I think there is broad consensus on the role and nature of a future defence force. The problem is, how do you reach that common end goal, given that we come from different political positions, have different historical backgrounds and military doctrines.

Something they must begin to realise is that if you don't create the conditions where your defence force, even during transition, enjoys the confidence of the majority of the people, negotiations and the election process, will be meaningless. MK can still provide that political and moral legitimacy.

The notion of absorption into the SADF must once and for all be dismissed. It's the future government which will determine the nature of the defence force, not the present SADF generals.

And it's not necessary, if we're trying to reconstruct the future, to wait until there is agreement in place to begin to address some of the real ideological and political differences. We need confidence building, constructive debate to remove obstacles from both sides to integration.

We are hopeful that some of the recent purges, restructuring of higher echelons, may be an indication that the more progressive-minded officers (and I use that term very loosely) who see the future of this country as something we all have to build together, are beginning to take over the reins of the SADF. But at the same time I want to believe that the problem is more at the top layers of the SADF. I think the rank and file soldiers—irrespective of the kind of a racism that they displayed historically—have accepted the harsh reality that if they want to remain employed as soldiers, they become part of that new defence force. Q: What about the many MK cadres who could not be accommodated—some have become renegades because they haven't been looked after, because of a shortage of resources?

[Khan] The ANC did not come back from exile as a government, it didn't have state resources at its disposal. Being a liberation movement we have real limitations in our ability to provide for all our people. There are very serious problems, in MK particularly the only skills are military ones.

A large part of our work is to ensure that these individuals are given access to skills training and basic education. We have had an ex-combatants' association catering for example for small business development, for the past year.

Because it's a transition period, funding and related issues have been extremely difficult to resolve. But we have made incredible strides. When the media, and often the state, talk about renegade MK/ANC elements, I mean how often do you really hear of cases?

Until MK does become engaged in the integration process we have to accept that we have those problems. That's why we want a speedy resolution.

Theoretically you don't have any demobilised soldiers at the moment. We have suspended armed activities—not armed struggle. We are going through a very difficult period, in which the government itself is not being open and honest in terms of levelling the political playing field. We know that the government and elements within the security forces have identified MK as a very serious threat, and they have gone out on active campaigns, not only of disinformation, but they have killed our people, they continue arresting, torturing, detaining, abducting our people, assassinating MK comrades.

**Q: What is the progress in upgrading training for Umkhonto in Uganda, Tanzania and India?**

[Khan] MK as an armed formation can play a very effective role in a future defence force in terms of its size and capability. Of course there's the notion developed amongst the state and our adversaries that MK is nothing but a ragtag army—nothing could be further from the truth. Those people don't know what MK's strength and potential are, the calibre of its training and the vast experience and human resources we have been able to develop.

We recognise that we are going to be part of the conventional armed forces in the future. We recognise that our training was limited to guerrilla warfare. We have started the process to convert our guerrilla forces into conventional forces for thousands of MK cadres in some countries.

**Q: Is some of this conventional training going on in Western countries?**

[Khan] No, as usual they have kowtowed to the pressures of the SA state. They say they've recognised that the ANC is going to be a critical player, and that MK is committed to democracy. Yet they say they will not move on these issues until there is an agreement at the political level. We say fine, if you can secure the agreement of the SADF to training 50 officers at Sandhurst, we will provide you with the 50 officers, no problem, we'll do it now.

They say to us, we recognise the constructive role you want to play, but unfortunately we still have to deal with the SA government. So those who historically provided support for apartheid are still being dictated to by it. Likewise the U.S. says, we are very keen to train your people, but at the present point we don't want to antagonise the de Klerk government.

However, at the end of the day I think those things will fall into place, you will have a transitional authority which is going to be responsible for the security forces. We're saying, if it's inevitable, let's start the process now.

**Q: What's the thinking behind the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] activities, and what the media makes of it? Is it linked to attempts to discredit MK?**

[Khan] Obviously we have absolutely nothing to do with the activities of APLA. It is not constructive, at least for us, to engage in acts which will be detrimental to the democratisation process. I'm not speaking for or criticising or condemning APLA, this is MK's position.

We are not even ruling out the possibility that elements of the state may be involved in this kind of activity. It will continue as long as the regime fails to understand that you have to speedily move to a negotiated settlement. That violence, whether from the ultra right or ultra left, will always be there unless you create conditions which are conducive for the democratisation process to succeed.

The only way the violence can end is through total commitment of all parties to recognise that whatever democracy they want to see will be meaningless unless the problem of violence is addressed effectively. Of course some of the more hawkish elements in SADF continue to say we are infiltrating and distributing weapons. Where is the evidence? It's in their interests, every time there is APLA activity, also to allege MK bases within Transkei.

It will be absolutely essential that violence from whatever quarter is stemmed. The only way is to come together and discuss, openly and honestly and frankly, how you control all these forces, whether MK, SADF, Inkatha, Koevoet [former Namibian counterinsurgency unit], to ensure that the transitional period is free and fair.

For the SADF it's an extremely difficult psychological problem to overcome—the realisation that even though you may think that you are physically stronger, at the end of the day you have lost the war. We are saying to them, we are not interested in confrontation. We have fought long and hard, we have brought this country to the point where freedom and democracy is a very real prospect. Let's not throw this opportunity away.

#### **Foreign Ministry Responds to Angolan Allegations**

*MB2002193693 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Telephone interview with (Abbey Marais), South African Foreign Ministry spokesman, in Johannesburg by Rageh Omar on 20 February—recorded]

[Text] One aspect of the Angolan conflict that just won't go away is the specter of South African history of involvement in Angola. In the past, South Africa openly sided with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. But in the past year, it has been trying, without much success, to play a mediating role. But yesterday, the Angolan Government alleged that South Africa was preparing a naval assault in support of UNITA. This accusation is the latest in a long line of similar charges leveled at the Pretoria government. On the line to Johannesburg, I asked (Abbey Marais), spokesman for the South African Foreign Ministry, how he reacted to this accusation.

[(Marais)] Well, the South African Government's position is very clear. We said it over and over again that the South African Government will not in any way assist any party in Angola militarily. We wish their troubles to be cleared up by way of negotiation and these new allegations are so absurd that they don't deserve any further comment.

[Omar] But to be fair to the government in Angola, Mr. (Marais), they have pointed to specific evidence in their



eyes, saying that you are currently taking out military maneuvers in Cape Town, maritime military maneuvers. Is that true?

[(Marais)] We have over and over again asked the Angolan Government to supply us with details when they make these allegations. In the past, their details were incorrect. A few weeks ago, they said that they shot down a South African C-130, which to them was direct proof of us supplying UNITA with assistance. And in the end, it turned out to be an Angolan aircraft that was shot down by their own forces. So, if they have specific references to this, we would request them to give it to us. We will investigate and then reply to the allegations.

[Omar] But the South African Government has in the past supported the UNITA movement of Mr. Savimbi up to the hilt, both militarily and diplomatically. Can you say that you are absolutely not providing him with any such support now?

[(Marais)] The South African Government is not supplying UNITA with any military support at the moment.

[Omar] But what about political and diplomatic support, Mr. (Marais)?

[(Marais)] We are not supplying any support whatsoever which we are not also giving to the MPLA government.

[Omar] Why don't you use your good offices to try and persuade Mr. Savimbi to relent in the military activities that UNITA is taking, particularly with regard to humanitarian relief in certain parts of Angola? I mean, we have heard of appalling humanitarian situation in Huambo which UNITA apparently controls but which relief organizations have no access to?

[(Marais)] We have no influence over him.

[Omar] But you must have some influence given your past relationship?

[(Marais)] How many times didn't we request him and the MPLA government to refrain from war and to negotiate, to sit down and negotiate? None of them are doing it. So, just as we don't have that influence over the MPLA government, we don't have that same influence over the Savimbi party, UNITA party.

[Omar] Is the South African Foreign Ministry in touch at all with UNITA on a regular basis?

[(Marais)] I think round about the 5th of February, I think that was the last time that the foreign minister had a telephone conversation with Dr. Savimbi. He urged him at that time to send his members to Addis Ababa to attend that conference which we hoped would have brought about peace or at least a cease-fire. That was the last time that there was direct contact.

[Omar] Does he plan to phone him again in the near future?

[(Marais)] It depends on circumstances. I cannot speak directly on his behalf.

## 21 February Review of Current Events, Issues MB2102151893

[Editorial Report]

### SUNDAY STAR

'Avoiding the bog'—"After a week of confusion, it has become apparent that the Government and ANC [African National Congress] have achieved a large measure of agreement on 'power sharing' or 'national unity', call it what you will, but that much hard bargaining on the details lies ahead," begins a page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 February. "This makes it all the more urgent for multiparty negotiations to resume at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], or whatever parties choose to call it." The "long-awaited planning conference," the paper continues, has been postponed a week to allow the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, to consult with its Central Committee, and a weeks' delay is not serious given the country's protracted negotiations' history. The IFP, however, "wants this conference to decide on basic constitutional issues, such as whether South Africa will be a regional or a unitary state" and "this clearly suits the IFP's agenda as it wants to retain as much power as possible in its own KwaZulu/Natal base before any elections are held....The IFP sees the planning conference as its own proposed 'conference of review' by another name, aimed at overturning decisions reached at Codesa." The other parties, the paper believes, "are becoming increasingly irritated" at this IFP view of the planning conference because "they believe that a planning conference is a planning conference and nothing more....If the planning conference becomes bogged down over such procedural wrangles, there is grave danger that the remarkable progress made towards national unity could be diluted and even lost. Negotiators will have to be on their toes to avoid this trap."

### SUNDAY TIMES

Freedom of Expression—The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 21 February in a page 20 editorial states that a recent court decision handed down by the Appellate Division prevented the Financial Mail from publishing material which was originally obtained illegally by a third party. "Seldom has the need for a powerful bill of rights to protect freedom of expression been so vividly demonstrated....This is the latest in a series of pronouncements by the Appellate Division in the past decade which have severely narrowed freedom of expression. The right to sue for defamation has been found to extend to non-trading corporations, including political bodies (like Inkatha or, presumably, the AWB or the Nazis)." The Chief Justice "seems to have left" a loophole for newspapers: "overriding public interest may still be cited as justification for publication that might otherwise be forbidden....Hostility, coming from

an institution that upheld the laws of apartheid against an institution that opposed them...is perhaps understandable; but scorn from the Chief Justice is calculated to undermine the very basis of a free press."

## 22 February Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2202131693

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

Negotiations Without Mandela 'More Difficult'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 February in its page 6 editorial expresses concern about Nelson Mandela's health. "Right-wingers who consider the ANC [African National Congress] an abomination...should know that Mr Mandela is the most important player, from the Black nationalist side, in the drama unfolding in this country. We ourselves may not always agree with his views—and we would rather see him lead than listen to what his organisation wants him to do—but without him at this point in our history, the negotiation of a new dispensation, the securing of the future of this country, will be all the more difficult."

### THE STAR

Government of National Unity Ideal for Transition—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 February in a page 10 editorial says "no amount of semantic squabbling can hide the fact that an important principle has been established to ensure the birth of a new South Africa. There will have to be some kind of joint decision-making and control, and a government of national unity is the ideal vehicle....The fact that the Nats are seeking consensus rule in the Cabinet and that the ANC wants the president to be unfettered in making decisions should not be an insurmountable obstacle. More important is that multiparty talks should urgently get under way again—not least to help bring down violence and lift the economy—and that all the major players should be persuaded that a form of joint government is the best option."

### BUSINESS DAY

Cabinet Reshuffle Good Moves 'Overshadowed'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 February in a page 6 editorial believes that with the latest Cabinet reshuffle the National Party brought colored

people into the Cabinet, "with minor portfolios, for ethnic reasons....Government's prime concern is not their innate ability, but the support of specific ethnic groups in the elections ahead....De Klerk has spoilt what will probably be his last major reshuffle before a transitional administration." He has "indulged in racial tokenism and ethnic vote-buying." The paper contends that the reshuffle has "worthy features" such as: the planned rationalization of education, health, welfare, and housing as "'own affairs'" administrations are phased out; the emphasis on ministers setting policy while deputies attend to detail; and the retirement of older people. "The fact that Defence no longer warrants a Minister all of its own sends a new message. There might be further changes to come....The good moves, however, seem likely to be overshadowed by controversy and echoes of an apartheid past."

### SOWETAN

De Klerk Seeks Colored, Indian Support in Cabinet Reshuffle—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 February in a page 6 editorial refers to President de Klerk's Cabinet reshuffle as "rewarding 'coloured' and 'Indian' politicians in the tricameral Parliament for defecting to the National Party. It is obvious that he is trying to win 'coloured' and 'Indian' support in the coming elections. De Klerk is unlikely to win applause from those he is wooing....At a time when the country is facing serious problems and is in need of decisive leadership, the nation expects new appointments to the Cabinet to be made carefully, with the emphasis on finding solutions. The nation expected more than mere electioneering from De Klerk."

### CAPE TIMES

De Klerk, Mandela 'Indispensable'—Nelson Mandela's "indisposition" is "a reminder that his leadership of the ANC is vital at this delicate stage of the transition to a new constitution," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 18 February. "If either Mr Mandela or President F.W. de Klerk should step down at this point, on health grounds or any other grounds, the promising movement towards a settlement could be thrown right off course." CAPE TIMES believes a succession battle in the ANC would "probably be won by Mr Cyril Ramaphosa." CAPE TIMES says De Klerk is "indispensable," and "like Mandela, he needs to keep his constituency on side in favour of a negotiated settlement. South Africa's leaders are about to be tested as never before."

## Angola

### South African Navy Said Planning Attack

MB1902202793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 93

["Declaration" issued by the Angolan Government in Luanda on 19 February]

[Text] The Republic of Angola Government hereby informs the Angolan and international community of the following:

1. According to reliable sources, maritime specialists and the Navy are involved in military maneuvers in Cape Town, South Africa, in preparation for military actions against strategic Angolan economic interests, particularly the ports and Angolan offshore [preceding word in English], notably Cabinda, [name indistinct] and Luanda, on behalf of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], as if it were UNITA soldiers. The sources also stated that the aforementioned specialists and sailors are part of the same unit which was involved in operations on the (Malongo) oil installations in Cabinda, Namibe Port, Luanda refinery, fuel deposits in Lobito, and other parts of the country.

2. The Republic of Angola Government, conscious of the seriousness of the current deplorable military situation in the country, vehemently condemns this evil plans by the enemies of peace and our sacrificed people. The government once more alerts the Angolan and international communities of the enormous negative consequences of such action in the current situation.

3. Thus, the Republic of Angola Government, which is seriously engaged in this peace process, appeals to all forces which favor peace and social progress, particularly those who are directly or indirectly involved and interested in Angola's social and economic development, to increase their efforts to put an end to yet another macabre and inhuman plan by those who wish for the massive destruction of Angola, and the death of Angolans, in order for the current peace process to resume as determined by the Bicesse Accord.

4. The Republic of Angola Government demands that the South African Government immediately carry out a serious and thorough inquiry, and to once and for all put an end to [words indistinct], otherwise the Angolan Government will be forced to consider those actions as serious and obvious attempts against the New York Accords, as well [word indistinct] some compromises undertaken within the framework of the Bicesse Accord.

5. Our sacrificed and heroic Angolan people should remain firm and vigilant and should participate with enthusiasm in the actions for organizing national defense in order to safeguard our independence and [word indistinct] as well as our lives and property.

### Cuba To Provide Only 'Moral Support'

MB1602122793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Cuba does not intend to get involved in the renewed civil war in Angola, and will limit its assistance to that country to moral support for the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government. This is according to Cuba's first vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Fernando Ramirez de Espenoz, who was speaking in Windhoek after a courtesy call on the Namibian President Sam Nujoma. He is on a familiarization tour of southern Africa. Mr. de Espenoz expressed the hope that a peaceful solution would be found for Angola.

### Assembly Demands UNITA Declare Cease-Fire

MB2002082193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] National Assembly deputies have demanded that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership and Jonas Savimbi, its chief, unconditionally declare a cease-fire and scrupulously respect order and established (?norms). The Angolan parliament warned in a unanimously approved resolution that should UNITA not comply with those demands, it will take legal measures against those continuing hostilities. The deputies called on the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 and the peace process observers to adopt concrete measures to bring pressure to bear on Jonas Savimbi and to help carry out and verify work arising from the implementation of the cease-fire.

### UNITA Gives No Reply To Truce Request

MB2002075393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has said it is not yet ready to negotiate because of logistic and security problems. In a recent statement issued in Luanda, the international observers said logistic and security problems had already been overcome. UNITA was also expected to have given a reply concerning the UN request for a truce so that humanitarian aid could reach people in need in Huambo, but it failed to mention the matter in its contacts with the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] yesterday. In view of this, holding the confirmed meeting among the international observers in Portugal on 23 February has become more necessary than ever. Portuguese Ambassador to Angola Antonio Monteiro has said Portugal, the United States, and Russia want to draw up a strategy to make UNITA return to the negotiating table as soon as possible. [passage omitted]



### UN Spokesman on Possible Government-UNITA Meeting

MB2102073193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] Margaret Anstee, UN secretary general's representative in Angola, today held further contacts with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership, though she did not set a date for the resumption of talks with the government. This was disclosed by Luis Albuquerque, spokesman for the UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2.

[Begin recording] [Albuquerque] As we said yesterday, the UN secretary general's representative has been informed by UNITA that it wants to return to the negotiating table as soon as possible in order to discuss peace. Today, Margaret Anstee was once again in touch with UNITA. It would be appropriate to recall that UNITA stressed problems relating to the security of its delegation in order to travel to Addis Ababa. UNITA has also mentioned transportation problems.

[Reporter] Did Margaret Anstee give any security and transportation guarantees to UNITA?

[Albuquerque] The United Nations is able to give guarantees to UNITA and provide transportation facilities. That is not done by the United Nations alone, but by the government and UNITA. It is a tripartite agreement. What I would like to say, and this will be welcome by all, is that there is an 80 percent possibility that the two sides will meet in Addis Ababa next week.

[Reporter] What makes you say that?

[Albuquerque] Because things are going smoothly.

[Reporter] Pardon me, what concrete elements have you got? We would like to tell our viewers that there is in fact an 80 percent possibility that a meeting will take place in Addis Ababa.

[Albuquerque] It is very simple. First, as I said, UNITA is ready to return to the negotiating table. I would like to once again say that UNITA has transportation and security problems. Once those problems have been overcome, there will be no reason for UNITA not to be in Addis Ababa.

[Reporter] When you say next week, does that mean a specific date has been set?

[Albuquerque] It is the UN secretary general's representative that can talk about a specific date. As a spokesman, I would say it could be in the middle of next week.

[Reporter] So, UNAVEM has been waiting for a date from UNITA. If UNITA sets a date, UNAVEM will agree, will it not?

[Albuquerque] Absolutely not. It is not UNITA that is imposing a date on the United Nations. We are the ones that are negotiating a date that is suitable for all.

[Reporter] Well, the first Addis Ababa meeting was held. The second meeting was scheduled for 10 February, but it was canceled. Afterward, the observers issued an ultimatum and then UNITA asked for three days. It means that the United Nations is acting in line with UNITA's availability for such a meeting. Is that no so?

[Albuquerque] Not necessarily. It is two sides that are available for a meeting. One should realize that diplomacy is not like a report just broadcast by a TV or a radio station, or reported by a newspaper. The corridors of diplomacy are more intricate than that.

[Reporter] You said that today Ms. Margaret Anstee was in touch with UNITA. Could such contact end today or will it continue over the next few days?

[Albuquerque] Let us wait and see. It would be better not to make guesses.

[Reporter] Does UNAVEM-2 trust UNITA's good faith at a time when guns are roaring in Huambo and throughout Angola?

[Albuquerque] Addis Ababa could mean the end of gun roaring. There is an 80 percent possibility that the sides will meet in Addis Ababa next week. The Addis Ababa meeting is for the sake of Angola and peace. [end recording]

### Son of UNITA Official Reportedly Defects

MB2002195593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1925 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] Windhoek Feb 20 SAPA—The son of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] secretary of information, Mr. Jorge Valentim Jr, has defected to Namibia and requested the German, United States and Swedish Embassies for assistance.

NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] news reported that Mr. Valentim Jr arrived in Namibia a week ago after fleeing from the UNITA stronghold Huambo in Angola. Mr. Valentim Jr claimed UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi had allegedly ordered the death of his father.

Colonel Waldemar Graca, military attache at the Angolan Embassy in Windhoek, said the request for assistance was turned down. This was confirmed by the spokesmen for the three Western embassies.

They suggested Mr. Valentim Jr approach the United Nations high commission for refugees. Attempts to locate the defector were unsuccessful.

## Government-UNITA Battles Continue

### 'Heavy Fighting' in Huambo

MB2102191993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 93

["Communique" issued by the Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff; place and date not given]

[Text] The city of Huambo continues to be the stage for heavy fighting between government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces. Thwarted in all their attempts to break down Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have intensified their shelling since early this morning.

Meanwhile, the FALA forces have also been killing civilians.

In clashes on 5 de Outubro Street today, the government forces killed nine UNITA men, including one general, three officers, and four soldiers. Jonas Savimbi told his men that it is preferable to lose the whole of Cuando Cubango Province than to lose the city of Huambo before the next Addis Ababa meeting. Should the city prove impossible to take, it must become no man's land and be reduced to rubble.

Yesterday, the UNITA forces used bayonets to murder 10 families, including the father and a brother of Huambo Provincial Governor Baltasar Manuel. They also attacked a nuns' residence on Hospital street with the aim of raping them.

### Reinforcements Continue Toward Huambo

MB2102075293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Clashes continue in Huambo as a government forces' column is on its way to that city to strengthen the troops that have been resisting National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attacks for 40 days.

Yesterday, government forces consolidated their positions 25 km from Cubal on the road to Huambo. This follows the government's retaking of Cubal and the capital of Caibambó District. The column is now heading to Ganda where Jonas Savimbi's troops are based. UNITA troops are led by General Antero Vieira, who represented his organization at the regional sub-commission of the Joint Verification and Control Commission.

An ANGOP journalist has been covering the government offensive. He noted that the forces in the service of Jonas Savimbi have destroyed every bridge as they withdrew. After withdrawing from Cubal, UNITA destroyed three bridges, two of which were built in concrete. One of the bridges was on the Benguela railroad. The ANGOP journalist reports that government

forces have met almost no resistance on their way to Huambo. In view of this, the government's reserve units have not been deployed.

Superintendent (Luquivali) and Assistant Superintendent Francisco Neto, who are heading the government's column, say they will arrive in Huambo over the next few days.

### Relief Column Said Destroyed

MB2202125993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]:

1. The much publicized column, which the proponents of statutory deceit have referred to as the savior of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in Huambo, was completely destroyed by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces between Membassoco and Chimboa on 21 February 1993. Clashes lasted from 0900 to 1200.

The myth has been dismissed, and whether we like it or not let us turn our ears to the major battle for Huambo which today entered its 43d day. The scales clearly and definitely are tilting in favor of UNITA forces.

2. UNITA forces inflicted heavy casualties on the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. The column's commander was among the casualties. Our forces captured 57 vehicles carrying assorted war materiel and food and medicines to last 4,000 men 30 days. Our forces also captured four BTR-152 assault vehicles, an (EL-21) missile launcher in working condition, three ZPU-23 anti-aircraft guns, 10 82-mm mortars, four fuel tankers, two water tankers, and two ambulances.

3. In recent and past history, men have never opted for war as a means of resolving their differences if it was impossible to negotiate. With a communist MPLA government, which came out of massively irregular and fraudulent elections, it is not possible to have a healthy relationship in the same fatherland where peoples of various cultures, languages, religions, and beliefs cannot coexist with rootless creoles.

The statements made by UNITA deserters reveal the panic of those who have done nothing of merit, yet still reaped the benefits of a party they now describe as warmongering. As in the past, they will soon resign themselves to forming a meaningless group. Yet, what will hurt them most is learning that we have decided to move forward and ignore those left behind.

Our fatherland, freedom or death: We will win!

[Issued] Huambo, 21 February 1993

[Signed] Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, FALA's Chief of Staff

**UNITA Reports Successes in Bie**

*MB2202144193 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have imposed an annihilation siege on Eduardo dos Santos' troops in the city of Bie, on the Central Plateau. The glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are making it very difficult for the besieged ninjas [riot policemen].

Only recently, a joint People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Riot Police unit was severely hit by the FALA forces in the wake of a 90-minute attack. A total of 19 soldiers in the pay of the Futungo de Belas Palace were killed and another 13 captured. The UNITA forces also captured AK-47 rifles, five RPG-7 rocket launchers, three 82-mm mortars, and large quantities of assorted ammunition.

Meanwhile, clashes are continuing with both sides trying to secure control over the city. FALA forces have been dealing fatal blows to Bie-based FAPLA forces daily.

**UNITA Captures Luena Transmitters**

*MB2202075593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] In Mexico Province, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces took control of the radio and television transmitters of the city of Luena at the weekend after a short clash that left the complex destroyed, six People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] killed, and a large number of wounded. Assorted Spanish-made war materiel was captured. According to the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent, during the operation the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] simultaneously occupied Sangongue in the outskirts of the city. Military sources say that the presence of FALA in that area poses a big threat to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party in view of its strategic importance.

The sources added that on 20 February, a large contingent of government soldiers was severely repelled by the FALA when it attempted to occupy Sacassange District. The losses inflicted on the allied government forces by the FALA were high, namely 16 confirmed dead, including a high-ranking battalion commander, the capture of two 82-mm mortars, three 60-mm mortars, a large number of bombs and three rifles. Three vehicles, one T-55 tank, one BMP-1 combat vehicle and one truck, carrying riot policemen and food looted from the Sacassange residents, detonated anti-tank mines along the Luena-Lumeje road, resulting in the destruction of the vehicles and the death of the occupants.

**Malawi****Opposition Group Chairman Freed on Bail 18 Feb**

*MB1902164993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The chairman of Malawi's pro-democracy United Democratic Front, UDF, Bakili Muluzi, is a free man today. He was a wanted man earlier this week when he was being sought to face allegations of embezzlement when he was a member of the ruling Malawi People's Congress [name as heard], MCP, 12 years ago. Mr. Muluzi gave himself up for questioning. (Sililo Chibamba) of the UDF picked Mr. Muluzi up from jail this morning, took him to a magistrate's court to be charged, and then paid his bail money. Mr. (Chibamba) called us up to tell us about it, and Robin White asked him what kind of reception Mr. Muluzi got when he was released.

[Begin recording] [(Chibamba)] Well, there has been a big welcome for the short time that we drove from the divisional police head of the southern division police headquarters to go Blantyre resident magistrate court. Within that short time the news spread so much that there were thousands upon thousands of people who gathered around the Blantyre Magistrate Court.

[White] Was this something that you'd organized?

[(Chibamba)] No, no, nobody organized it. It all just happened spontaneously. Well, the whole town of Blantyre was jammed.

[White] Now, what was he charged with in the magistrate's court today?

[(Chibamba)] The charge that the magistrate pronounced in court was theft by servant, but of course the magistrate did question to say why is it that you are bringing a case which happened almost 12 years ago?

[White] This relates to when he was in the Malawi Congress Party, right?

[(Chibamba)] Exactly, when he was secretary general of the party, yes.

[White] Now, where is Mr. Muluzi now? Has he gone home?

[(Chibamba)] Now he is at his house, he is resting and meeting a lot of well wishers. As I am talking now they have a huge crowd outside his house now.

[White] Was he well treated while he was being held by the police?

[(Chibamba)] Well, so far the reports that we have received the police looked after him so well.

[White] And he's in good spirits, is he?

[(Chibamba)] He is in very, very high spirits.



[White] When's he going to talk with the press?

[[Chibamba]] Well, on Sunday [21 February] the United Democratic Front is holding a big mass rally at Kwacha International Conference Center grounds in Blantyre.

[White] And he will address that, will he?

[[Chibamba]] Well, he will address that one. I actually mobilized that meeting for the people to show their solidarity to their national chairman and now that he has been released then probably he is going to speak to the crowd because everybody is anxious to know what is happening.

[White] So, he is not going to curtail his political activities?

[[Chibamba]] No ways, no way he can not stop his political activities. In fact what the government has done has even infuriated even those people who did not maybe support him; now they support, because look here, his arrest has been carried out in a very funny manner.

[White] Now is Mr. Muluzi denying that he stole this money when he was in the Malawi Congress Party?

[[Chibamba]] Yes, definitely he is denying it because how do you expect him to accept a charge, 12 years have passed. What were they doing for all these years to come and bring up this charge today? He wasn't even a signatory to those checks. [end recording]

#### **Opposition Figure Deplores Formation of External UDF**

*MB1902203693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] The United Front for Multiparty Democracy of Malawi, led by Dr. Harry Bwanausi, has deplored the formation of an external wing of the United Democratic Front, another pressure group which is campaigning for a democratic government in Malawi. Dr. Bwanausi said in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, that it was not good to have too many parties at a time when a call for unity among Malawians had been made. He said Malawians should not fall into the Kenyan trap of a divided opposition. He said the challenge facing the country was to defeat President Kamuzu Banda and his Malawian Congress Party at the 15 June referendum.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Dhlakama on Western Aid, Formation of Police**

*MB1902155093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Feb 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], who was in Europe recently, has accused the Mozambican Government of using relief aid for political gains. He also accused the

international community of assisting the government to the detriment of his movement. Our Beira correspondent Melo Fernandes has the details.

[Begin Fernandes recording] In Geneva on 15 February, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama accused Western countries of contributing to what he called the destruction of peace by only giving financial assistance to the Mozambican Government, while ignoring his movement. The Renamo leader said those countries have forgotten the promise they made shortly after the signing the Mozambique General Peace Accord, regarding the support needed by that movement.

Speaking to us on the telephone from Geneva, Afonso Dhlakama said he raised the issue at a meeting with the assistant UN secretary for human rights, with whom he discussed aspects relating to peace in Mozambique. During the meeting, Dhlakama said he conveyed Renamo's worries about the government's conduct on the implementation of the General Peace Accord.

The problem of the police—which, according to him, are being formed by 15,000 demobilized government soldiers and 3,000 former members of the People's National Security Service—and the lack of housing to accommodate Renamo officials in Maputo and other cities were some of the issues discussed during the meeting. The Renamo leader said he presented two suggestions concerning the police. He said, quote, if the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] has already reformed the police and the army, then Renamo should also assign part of its armed men to the formation of its own police force in order to control the electoral process and to be ready for any Frelimo attack, unquote.

The second suggestion was, quote, the police of the Republic of Mozambique, which belong to Frelimo, could be replaced with elements from other countries, unquote.

In discussing Renamo's worries, Afonso Dhlakama said he would propose to the relevant agencies the need for a human rights team to participate in the democratization process in Mozambique. In response, the assistant UN secretary for human rights said he would convey the issues raised by the Renamo leader to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. Dhlakama said the assistant UN secretary for human rights guaranteed during the meeting that the UN would give its assistance so that the Mozambican elections will be free and democratic. [end recording]

#### **Renamo Troops Reportedly Infiltrating From Kenya**

*MB2102111293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] Reports just in from Quelimane say that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has infiltrated 700 armed men trained in Kenya into Zambezia Province. Correspondent Antonio Barros reports:

[Barros] The armed men of Afonso Dhlakama's movement entered the province through Malawi at Dedza in Milange District. Reliable sources say the men are stationed in Namanjavira.

A woman, who asked not to be identified and who was held hostage in Namanjavira for three days when she planned to visit her relatives living in areas administered by Renamo, told us that no one can either enter or leave Namanjavira.

Meanwhile, the sources added that three Renamo battalions are undergoing training in Morrumbala District's Derre area in Zambezia Province. The men are being trained, presumably to occupy Mocuba and Nicoadala. Mocuba is Zambezia Province's second largest city and Nicoadala is the district closest to the provincial capital, where over the past few years the Naparama [Government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] and independence war veterans have been making a number of demands. Nicoadala is an assembly point for government troops.

At the end of their second session in Zambezia Province on 19 February, the members of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Provincial Committee condemned Renamo's warmongering attitude which endangers the Mozambican peace process. They urged Afonso Dhlakama's movement not to deliberately delay the peace process as this could make the country slide into chaos. A Provincial Committee member said Renamo's attitude shows that they want to gain time in order to clear the organization's bandit image. Unfortunately, he said, people tend to forget things very quickly. The party official said that Renamo intends to bring old and new friends into its fold.

The committee members said they were very worried about the prevailing situation in the country, which is due to the delays in complying with timetables, namely the demobilization and disarming of troops from both sides.

It will be recalled that since 1993, a number of armed robberies have been carried out by government and Renamo elements, as well as militiamen and the famous Naparama. Some of the robberies are carried out by people who do not belong to any of the armies, though they carry firearms. Since early 1993, five land mines were detonated by vehicles heading to areas administered by Renamo in Alto Molocue, Namarro, Milange and Gile Districts.

#### **Renamo Soldiers Reportedly Heading for Malawi Border**

*MB1902203793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Residents of Zambezia Province's Morrumbala District have reported that huge numbers of Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] military personnel are heading for Derre area. Independent sources told

Radio Mozambique in Quelimane that those soldiers are coming from the (Liciro) area in Milange District, where Renamo had a big base during the war. Milange is the assembly point for government soldiers, while Derre is Morrumbala's closest area to the Malawi border.

### **Namibia**

#### **Officials Deny Aiding Angolan Forces**

*MB2202132193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] Senior Angolan and Namibian officials have dismissed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] accusations that Namibian soldiers who were former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas are helping Angolan Government forces fight UNITA soldiers in southern Angola.

Newsmen in Windhoek said UNITA had accused the Namibian authorities of allowing Namibian soldiers to attack UNITA positions near the town of Cuvelai in the southern Cunene Province. They said UNITA had stated that senior Angolan military officers were now in the Caprivi Strip to prepare an attack against UNITA bases in the southeastern Cuando Cubango Province.

Angolan officials said no military offensive against UNITA bases would be launched from Namibian territory. They said, however, that former police members trained by South Africans had crossed into Angola to help UNITA.

### **Zambia**

#### **UNIP Leader Discusses Attempt To Revive Party**

*MB1302053693 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia's former ruling party UNIP [United National Independence Party] is having a tough time getting up off the floor and dusting itself down after its massive defeat by Frederick Chiluba's MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] in 1991. It also took a sound beating at the recent nationwide local elections in spite of the MMD government's less than sparkling performance. Well, this week, UNIP's leader Kebby Musokotwane went on television to announce a relaunch of a new look UNIP with a big publicity campaign. On the line to Lusaka, Josephine Hazeley asked Mr. Musokotwane if this meant UNIP was all but dead.

[Musokotwane] Something that is dead can never be raised. I have never heard of any person who has died who has been brought to life. It is only during Jesus' time. You can only revive and review something that is revivable. So, we have decided, like every other party

does after a period, like every Christian Church—it must meet in hiding and have a revival session in prayer and so on.

[Hazeley] So, what is the strategy then to revive the ailing UNIP?

[Musokotwane] We do not want to sit in our offices and begin to work out and produce a blue print which we can call the philosophy or the manifesto for the party. We want to do it slightly different from the way we have done in the past. We want to go to the districts. We want to go to the provinces. We want to go to the people. We want to ask them pertinent questions. We want to listen to them. We are sending [words indistinct] to the provinces to find out about the problems the party has. We are running seminars where not only members of UNIP will be invited, that will be attended by all concerned Zambians.

[Hazeley] Your party, in Parliament at the moment, is not behaving itself. We understand that two of your members have been suspended because they are not taking their parliamentary responsibilities seriously?

[Musokotwane] We will leave it to the international community to judge whether it is not behaving by criticizing Mr. Speaker outside the house. If that is not behaving, then it means we have individuals or institutions in our country that are untouchable, that cannot be criticized anywhere except in Parliament. I, myself, I don't think that that is misbehaving. I think that it is freedom of speech for which all of us are willing to die for. People even criticized Jesus Christ. So, I do not think that I can accept a situation where certain individuals in a country cannot be criticized when the president of the country himself can be criticized.

[Hazeley] But the thing is that....

[Musokotwane, interrupting], I do not think that Mr. Dingiswayo Banda misbehaved at all.

[Hazeley] But what about Major Wezi Kaunda. He was.... [changes thought] I think today he was suspended as well because he refuses to attend Parliament.

[Musokotwane] Yes, I think that this is a deliberate way to destroy democracy in our country. Major Kaunda asked for permission from the government chief whip to go to Nigeria for 10 days. Now those authority forms mysteriously are missing from Parliament and so he can't be given a fair hearing, and so he is suspended. There are two other members belonging to MMD who

had absented themselves for no reason. They have been forgiven. But the members of parliament for UNIP must be punished. That is what is going to kill democracy in young African countries. [end recording]

## Zimbabwe

**Government To Scrap Law, Order Maintenance Act**  
*MB1902193093 London BBC World Service in English*  
1830 GMT 18 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's once notorious Law and Order Maintenance Act, giving government a great deal of control over political expression, is on its way out. Some would say none too soon, the relic of colonial days, but after independence in 1980 the government of President Mugabe chose to keep it on the statute books and now Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa says he is ready to scrap it. From Harare Rachel Rawlings reports.

[Begin Rawlings recording] When he announced the government's intention to repeal the act Minister of Home Affairs Dumiso Debengwa said that other politicians felt it should go because of its repressive nature, not just being made of the colonial origin of the 40-year-old legislation which was used to combat Zimbabwean nationalists. Mr. Dabengwa said he personally suffered a lot under the act and it reminded people of the old colonial days but some observers feel doubtful that he expressed intention to repeal the act they put into practice. After all, Zimbabwe's been independent for nearly 13 years but the law is still in effect. The interim mood for colonial state of emergency [word indistinct] in 1990, 10 years after independence.

Opposition groups have complained that the government has used the Law and Order Act in the same way as the Rhodesia government to suppress opposition political rallies and ban demonstrations. Only last month the act was used to ban a memorial service in Bulawayo for what was seen as disguised political reasons but Mr. Debengwa denied the act is being used selectively by officials favoring the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] Party. He said police had no right to ban demonstrations but were due to ban them to enforce the legislation if there was a likelihood of public disorder. [Word indistinct] the opposition parties have long called for the repeal of the act but while the government still finds the uses, it remains to be seen as the intention will be translated on to legislation. [end recording]



**Ghana****Farighan Opposition Leader Promises To Oust Rawlings***AB2002152693 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Chris Bickerton and Josephine Hazely]

[Text] A man who used to be a political bedfellow of Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings has apparently declared war on him. Alhaji T.B. Damba called us up today to say he is now publicly aligning himself to the shadowy opposition group known as the Farighan [Forces Against Rawlings in Ghana]. Alhaji Damba's declaration follows this week's jail sentences given to three members of Farighan including himself, for bomb attacks after last November's presidential elections in Ghana. On the telephone line to Lagos, where Alhaji Damba has been in exile for the last four years, I asked him for the organization's reaction to the jail terms.

[Begin recording] [Damba] We members of the Farighan see it—the whole sentence—as unacceptable to us, because we did not have any trust in the tribunal system.

[Hazely] But why, I mean why are you in fact calling us from Nigeria, when in fact you, if you are brave enough, you should have been in Ghana fighting this case together with your co-defendants.

[Damba] Yea, it is true, Rawlings and his government needed me long before I ran into exile. I had earlier stated that I was detained for two years without trial and immediately after I got my way out of the prison, I realized that the people were still chasing me. And I knew they were really chasing for my blood. That was the reason why I got out of Ghana and started fighting them outside Ghana. So, it would not be proper for me to really get back to Ghana now to sit down and say I am fighting Rawlings when I do not have a single gun to defend myself.

[Hazely] Well, do you have guns in Nigeria now with which you want to topple the presidency of Jerry Rawlings?

[Damba] Yeah, we have indicated clearly that what we are going to do, we are telling him that we do not accept him as the president of the Fourth Republic. And for this reason, we are mobilizing ourselves to really fight him by all means and with any other means to fight him to get him out of the place. I cannot, however, state clearly to you whether I have the guns or I don't have the guns.

[Hazely] Surely the Nigerian authorities are not going to allow dissidents' activities in their territory, surely.

[Damba] Yes, we are very much aware that no government will really allow such things to carry on in their own territory. We are saying that we are not the only person to be encouraged by any other government. Rawlings himself is encouraging some dissidents, some Togolese

dissidents in Ghana and they are fighting against the legitimate government of Togo. So, in fact, you can even see that these people had succeeded in putting a pirate radio in Ghana. So, we are also mobilizing ourselves anywhere and any person who will sympathize with us will understand that there is the need for us to remove a person who does not respect justice. [end recording]

**WFP Starts Emergency Operation for Togolese***AB2002142393 Dakar PANA in English 1158 GMT  
20 Feb 93*

[Text] Accra, 19 Feb. [date as received] (PANA)—The World Food Programme (WFP) has launched an emergency operation for Togolese refugees in Ghana, the organization said in a statement Saturday [20 February].

The WFP, an arm of the United Nations headquartered in Rome, said it would in the next six months spend 1.7 million US dollars on emergency food supplies for the refugees.

The money would be used to feed 50,000 of the 100,000 Togolese that have fled into Ghana in fear of civil unrest that has struck Togo since late January.

WFP hopes that the remaining refugees in need of assistance will be helped by other donors, already forthcoming, it said in the statement.

Although the government of Ghana has an open door policy for refugees, it is unable to provide food and shelter for the current wave of refugees and has asked for international assistance. WFP said plans were underway to set up camps for the refugees at Kilkor, 15 kilometres from the Ghana/Togo border. Meanwhile, a large number of Togolese have taken refuge with Ghanaian relatives and friends.

Up to 300,000 Togolese have been displaced by the unrest that broke out in late January after a long national strike. Many have fled to Benin, Ghana, or the north of the country. With the security situation still uncertain in their country, the refugees are not likely to return soon, WFP said.

**Public Health Official on Refugee Situation***AB2102134693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Text] A senior medical officer in charge of public health in the Volta Region, Dr. Archibald Letsa, has called for the decongestion of Aflao and Denu to forestall any epidemic. Speaking to the GNA [Ghana News Agency], Dr. Letsa expressed concern about the poor sanitary conditions in the two border towns as a result of the influx of refugees. He said an epidemic such as cholera would be disastrous.

The senior medical officer said although the Ministry of Health has drawn up plans to offer free medical care to

the refugees, the problem of identifying and locating them is frustrating the Ministry's efforts. Dr. Letsa said in spite of the plan, many refugees pay for treatment at health institutions either because they are not aware of the free medical care being offered them or nurses could not identify them. He suggested the issuing of identity cards to the refugees and the settling of the refugees in identifiable camps to facilitate the program.

#### **Cooperation With DPRK Factor in Rice Production**

*AB2102134293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] The application of improved farming techniques by farmers, especially those who grow rice at Aveyime Bator in the Volta Region, has enabled them to step up production targets. The acquisition of these techniques has been made possible as a result of a technical cooperation agreement between the Ghana Government and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. Some of the farmers are now able to harvest between seven to eight tons of rice per hectare of land as compared to only three tons on the same plot of land last year. [passage omitted]

#### **Niger**

#### **Defense Ministry Reports Clash With Chadian Soldiers**

*AB1902150593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] One Chadian soldier was killed and eight others injured inside Niger, on the border with Chad during a clash between Army patrol units from both countries. This was announced on 18 February by the Ministry of Defense. The NIGER PRESS AGENCY quotes the Defense Ministry as saying that the Chadian patrol unit, which was chasing rebels, entered Niger near Bosso on Lake Chad and was intercepted by Niger border guards who opened fire on it. The ministry adds that the Chadian soldiers, who did not fire back, were immediately escorted to the border. [passage omitted]

#### **Union Official on Refusal To Heed Strike Call**

*AB1902150293 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] The Federation of Labor Unions of Niger [USTN] embarked on a 48-hour strike on 18 February; however, the strike call was not heeded by four unions, namely (SEOUAC), (SYNTRAMED), (SNAD), (SYNBAC) [expansions unknown], which disaffiliated from the USTN on 17 February. (SYNBAC) Secretary General Yssouf Seydou gives reasons for the disaffiliation in an interview with Borou Moumouni:

[Begin recording] [Seydou] For some time now, we have noticed that USTN is showing a lack of interest in

defending the interests of certain categories of workers, especially those under collective bargaining agreements. Evidence of this is that since the holding of the national conference, some private sector unions have complained about a certain number of practices, but the USTN has not backed these unions. [passage omitted]

Since the end of the national conference many companies have already laid off workers, while others have simply closed down without USTN intervening to stop the measures. In view of that, we now wonder if the USTN, which groups all Niger workers' unions, really represents all workers or only one category of workers.

[Moumouni] Mr. Secretary General, do you not fear that the grass roots will abandon you and leave you without any support?

[Seydou] Our decisions were made during general assemblies with workers' representatives held at workplaces, so we did not make the decisions alone but in concert with our grass roots, who have been amply informed on the move. [end recording]

#### **Nigeria**

#### **Senegalese Envoy on NPFL Demand for Assistance**

*AB2202093193 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Text] Lagos, Feb 21 (AFP)—The leader of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, had approached Senegal for assistance before Senegalese troops joined the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group in Liberia (ECOMOG), Senegal's envoy to Nigeria said Sunday [21 February]. In an interview on National Television Saliou Cisse did not say what kind of assistance the NPFL requested or why the demand was turned down by Dakar.

The withdrawal, last month, of Senegalese troops from the ECOMOG, according to Cisse, was due to domestic reasons, notably the presidential elections Sunday. He denied that external pressure led to the pullout of troops and said that the small number of police in Senegal made it imperative for the government to recall its 1,500-odd soldiers in the ECOMOG. The ambassador could not say if the troops would rejoin ECOMOG after the elections.

The Nigerian Government approved the opening of two polling centres in Nigeria to enable Senegalese residing in Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana to cast their votes for the candidates of their choice. One of the centres is located on the embassy premises here while the other is at Badagry, a border town 60 kilometers (40 miles) west of here for Senegalese nationals in Benin, Togo and Ghana, Cisse added.

**Weeklies Deplore Mobutu Position, Zaire Crisis***AB2102164593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] (?As) the news weeklies still continue their focus on the sad situation in Zaire, the magazines lament the indiscriminate killings of civilians by rampaging soldiers at the prompting of dictator Mobutu Sese Seko. NEWS-WATCH says either through parliament, opposition groups, or Prime Minister Tshisekedi, Mobutu Sese Seko is now ripe for nemesis to catch up with him. TELL describes the recent sacking of Prime Minister Tshisekedi as the characteristic high-handedness of Mobutu Sese Seko. The magazine says Mobutu will be plunging his country into a bloody civil war, if he takes any further rash decisions from now.

The NIGERIAN ECONOMIST tells Mobutu that it is time for him to go, after his 28 years of repressive rule over Zaire. The magazine hopes that with the increased international pressure, Mobutu will soon be forced to end his almost three decade's grip on power. AFRICAN CONCORD is worried that the power play between dictator Mobutu and Prime Minister Tshisekedi is diverting attention from the welfare of the 35 million people of Zaire, who are now preoccupied with strategies of survival in a strangled economy.

In an editorial, CITIZEN accuses France, Belgium, and America for being the real overlords in Zaire. The magazine wonders why these benefactor countries of Mobutu refuse to put genuine pressure on the Zairian dictator to give democracy a chance. CITIZEN says it seems Mobutu, like Eyadema of Togo, has been contracted to destroy his country and is doing a good job of it. The magazines restates that the violence which followed the introduction of new money notes in Zaire is one loud and clear way of telling Mobutu that the people have had enough.

**Accord Signed With Iran To Combat Drug Trafficking***AB2002145593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Nigeria and Iran have signed a provisional agreement to strengthen their memorandum of understanding. The agreement was signed by the secretary for justice, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Nigeria, Mr. Hasan Ali Zadi. The memorandum covers cooperation in combating drug trafficking, exchange of information, and education programs. The countries are taking immediate steps to implement the memorandum. Both countries agreed that these areas (?would help) to expand and improve the existing relations between them. The Iranian charge d'affaires also called for cooperation among Third World countries in the areas of human rights. He said there was the need for the countries to resist pressures from the Western countries on human rights issues.

**Senegal****Presidential Elections Begin 21 Feb; Problems Noted***AB2102150093 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Eight candidates for one job. This is the picture today in Senegal where about two and a half million Senegalese—of a total population of seven million inhabitants—have been voting since this morning to choose the person that will henceforth lead the country. However, one of the big questions of this voting exercise is about the turnout in the Casamance region in the southern part of the country where separatists of the Democratic Forces of Casamance yesterday again launched an attack which left six [as heard] dead and about 10 injured. Voting started this morning at 0800 GMT. Africa No.1 reporter Malaye Ndiaye reports from Dakar:

[Begin recording] Senegalese began voting this morning to elect the man who will lead the destiny of the country until the year 2000. Generally, things are going well as no incidents have so far been reported. The turnout is expected to be high. But, I must say there have been problems in some polling stations. In one place, the polling agent was absent. In another, there were not ballot boxes. Elsewhere, the ink said to be indelible was washing away. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**'Separatists' Attack in Casamance***AB2102223093 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Text] Some 2 million Senegalese today voted in the first round of the presidential election. Today's election was plunged into mourning in Casamance where 20 people were killed and 4 others wounded when the van in which they were travelling hit a mine today near the village of Niadou. This was announced by Robert Sagna, minister of equipment and mayor of Ziguinchor. The victims were all supporters of the Socialist Party and they were going to vote in the presidential election.

Still today, two other people were killed and four others wounded in attack on a truck by men suspected of being separatists. This was announced by Vincent Mendy, Socialist parliamentarian from Casamance. The armed men fired on the truck carrying Socialist Party supporters who were going to vote in the presidential election near the village of Sindone not far from Ziguinchor. The separatists had earlier struck in Casamance on 19 and 20 February when they carried out two attacks that left six dead and about 10 people wounded.



**Candidate Wade Comments**

AB2202091693 Dakar PANA in English 1547 GMT  
21 Feb 93

[Text] Dakar, 21 Feb (PANA)—All the eight Senegalese presidential election candidates voted in their respective polling stations in Dakar amid complaints by some of them about quality of the ink supposed to prevent multiple voting. Iba der Thiam of the Convention of Democrats and Patriots nearly refused to vote, saying that the ink did not have the required quality and that his party's ballot papers were missing in certain polling stations.

The same doubts about the ink were raised by the independent candidate, Mamadou Lo, Babacar Niang of the People's Liberation Party and Landing Savane, candidate for the African Party for Democracy and Socialism.

However, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) candidate, Abdoulaye Wade, the main challenger to the incumbent, Abdou Diouf, said the ink on his finger had resisted an attempt to remove it with a bleaching agent.

On his part, the outgoing president and candidate of the Senegalese Socialist Party (PS) hoped that the political will of the Senegalese people would come out clearly. He added that in case of reelection, he would be prepared to form a coalition with other parties.

Radio Senegal reports monitored by PANA in Dakar indicated that polling was calm all over Senegal, in spite of the previous day's armed attack on a passenger vehicle in southern Senegal. Armed men had opened fire on a bus, killing six people, including two soldiers in civilian clothes. Ten others were injured in the shooting, which occurred in the southern region of Casamance.

The attackers, believed to belong to the separatist Movement of Casamance Democratic Forces (MFDC), fired on the vehicle as it drove between Sindone and Daniak, some 20 kilometres east of Ziguinchor, the regional capital. Two soldiers were also injured Friday [19 February] night by people claiming to belong to the MFDC, which had opposed the holding of elections in Casamance.

Asked to comment on the incidents, President Diouf said the problem of Casamance was in the process of being solved, adding however, that an upsurge of such activities was expected before a final solution is found.

Meanwhile, Abdoulaye Wade denied that the attacks were perpetrated by the separatists, who, he claimed, had promised him not to disrupt the elections.

No incidents were registered in southern Senegal during the 20 day campaigns by all the candidates.

The partial results of the election are expected to be known by Sunday [21 February] night, a few hours after the closure of polling stations, at 1800 hours GMT.

**Diouf Reportedly Leading**

LD2202105593 Paris Radio France International in  
French 0630 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Excerpts] We'll have to wait a few more hours before we have results of yesterday's first round of presidential elections in Senegal. [passage omitted] We'll try to have an update. Special correspondent Assane Diop is in Dakar reporting live. Assane, there will be no results for a few hours, but some figures are spreading. I believe they are in favor of incumbent President Abdou Diouf.

[Diop] First of all it must be said that the estimates for the average national turnout put the figure at 55 percent. The capital city leads with almost 60 percent voting there. These are the first estimates coming from well-informed Senegalese and foreign sources in Dakar. According to many results that have been reported, Abdou Diouf, the incumbent president, and Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the opposition, are well ahead.

President Diouf is reported to be ahead at the national level. The deep Senegal, that is farmers and country dwellers, reportedly voted en masse for the incumbent president, say the above-mentioned sources. He should also be leading in Casamance, the southern province where armed separatism thrives, as you mentioned. Abdoulaye Wade should beat the incumbent president in the capital and in Thies in particular. Thies is a working-class and rebellious city. [passage omitted]

**Death Toll Hits 30**

AB2202111793 Paris AFP in French 1024 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Ziguinchor, 22 Feb (AFP)—Two local officials of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] were killed yesterday by armed men claiming to belong to the separatist Casamance Democratic Forces Movement [MFDC], it was learned from reliable sources today.

The PDS is Abdoulaye Wade's party. He is one of the two favorite candidates in the presidential elections along with outgoing President Abdou Diouf. The results of the elections were still unknown this morning.

Five people, including the two victims, were travelling by car on the Oussouye-Cap Skirring road when their vehicle was intercepted by several armed men. After informing them that separatists had forbidden "all political activities" in Casamance, they opened fire on the two PDS officials. The three other persons, including the driver and two women, were able to flee.

These two new casualties bring to 30 the number of people killed in Casamance on 20 and 21 February.

## Togo

### Prime Minister Receives RPT Delegation

AB2002173993 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230  
GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh held discussions this morning with a delegation of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], the party supporting President Eyadema, led by party Secretary General Vigniko Amedegnato.

After the audience, Mr. Amedegnato told the press that the discussions with the head of the transitional government centered on two points. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Amedegnato] The purpose of our visit is twofold. The first was to meet the prime minister following his appointment and formation of the government to tell him how much confidence our party and all our activists have in him and the government that he has just formed. The second purpose was that we wanted to know the prime minister's view on certain aspects of the current political and social life and the measures that the government intends to adopt so that we can know the role we can play to help this government. After all, we are convinced that whatever government, whatever the institutions we put in place, it is the people's support that will contribute to its success. In this regard, we have just come to see the prime minister and ask him in which field we can work and in which field we can be helpful to him inasmuch as his action and that of the government is aimed at reducing the people's suffering. We are committed to the idea of alleviating the people's suffering and misery and saving the country from the current deadlock.

[Unidentified reporter] You assured the prime minister of the availability of the pro-Eyadema party, the RPT, in restoring democracy, security, and social dialogue. Do you know if the other parties share this view? What must be done to reassure them?

[Amedegnato] We do not know if the others share our viewpoint. But our wish is that even if someone does not share this view, he should come along so that we can hold discussions together. We all have the same interests. We are all Togolese living on the same land. If there is

famine in the country, we will all suffer. It is therefore better for us to come together, including all political leanings, to continue the dialogue as before, because we are convinced that only dialogue and consultation can enable us to progress. We want to hold discussions with all the other leanings, while keeping our own convictions. But we know that only our convictions are not enough. We must take the others' convictions into account. That is why we always recommend that there must be a consensus. [end recording]

### CSD Calls for Dialogue Between Opposition, Leadership

AB2002192393 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230  
GMT 20 Feb 93

[Text] The Social Democratic Convention [CSD-Togo], active member of the Collective of the Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II], after carefully analyzing the political, economic, and social situation in the country, makes the following statement:

The CSD-Togo bitterly observes that the political deadlock in which the country has found itself for several months is the result of the intransigence of the different political leaders in finding a solution to the current crisis. Aware of the fact that a solution to the problems facing this country can only be found through internal consultations, the CSD-Togo recommends dialogue between the executive and the opposition.

The CSD-Togo has noted the agreement reached between the head of state and the prime minister on the basic principle of running the crisis government. While praising this effort which, in fact, partly satisfies the demands that led to the strike, the CSD-Togo deplors its unilateral nature and recommends that the opposition be associated to finalizing this principle and the process of its implementation.

Concerning the crisis government, the CSD-Togo thinks its essential mission is to normalize the political situation and so it should only devote itself to solving the crisis. The CSD-Togo sympathizes with the people in their current suffering and appeals to the different political leaders to do everything possible to surpass themselves in order to put an end to the current crisis.

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